

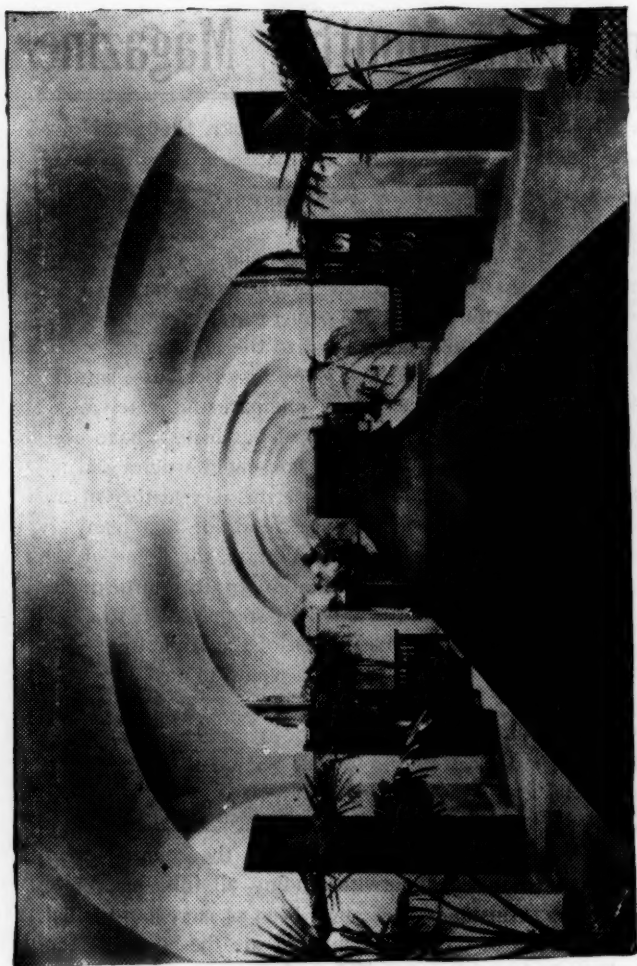
American Monthly Magazine

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WHITE HOUSE COLLECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL WARE.

It is only within the past few years—and undoubtedly then largely due to the interest aroused by the organization of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution,—that the American people have awakened to the importance of the preservation of places and objects of historical associations. With comparatively few exceptions landmarks intimately associated with the most thrilling events of our history have been allowed to fall into decay, while the household articles and individual belongings of those who made the very history of the nation itself have been so carelessly cared for that many of them are irretrievably lost. Mount Vernon, the home of the immortal Washington, is an illustration of this unfortunate fact. For years and years the hallowed spot was left to go to rack and ruin and had not the women of the land risen in an effective protest the mansion, at least, would to-day have been but a memory.

The White House at the National Capital is without question the most historical building in the United States. Within its four walls have resided every chief executive, with the exception of The Father of His Country, who has filled the high office, while all the men who have made the country great have frequented it. Yet notwithstanding all this the White House and its furnishings have never been as sacredly guarded from the ravages of time and change as are the homes of the rich in historical associations. This is due to two things: First, ruling families of Europe; nor as is fitting for any building so our youth as a nation; and second, because the occupants of the mansion change so frequently. Of all our twenty-six



East Corridor, White House, Showing Cabinets Containing Specimens of Presidential Ware.

presidents but six of them,—barring President McKinley, who died at the beginning of his second term, and President Roosevelt, who finished out that term,—have lived more than four years, at one time, in the White House. This has of course made changes inevitable and when it is recalled that it has often been the custom, upon the incoming of presidents, to discard the old and replace with new the furnishings of the house, it can readily be understood how things of priceless historic value have been swept into the second-hand shops of Washington and seized upon by any chance buyer.

Mrs. Harrison, the honored first president general of the Daughters, felt this 'unfortunate state of affairs keenly and while she was mistress of the presidents' house did all in her power to bring about a reformation. She was sadly pressed by her many duties but she managed to find time to search long and often for the furniture, bric-a-brac, and other articles in the house, of historical associations, and she succeeded in doing a great deal toward their preservation. One of her cherished ambitions was to save for posterity some specimens of the presidential china and plate then in the house. She made many selections and went so far as to design a cabinet which she hoped to have built in the walls of the state dining room where the ware was to be preserved and displayed. Unfortunately her health became so impaired that she was not able to put the plan into execution.

Just after his induction in office as superintendent of public buildings and grounds, at the completion of the renovations made in the White House a year or two ago, Colonel Thomas W. Symons learned of Mrs. Harrison's project to save specimens of the presidential ware and he brought it to Mrs. Roosevelt's attention. She was enthusiastically interested at once and began to consider how the project could be put into execution. Some time before this at Colonel Symon's invitation the writer of this article, Mrs. Baker, made an extended study of the china and plate in the White House and at his suggestion, Mrs. Roosevelt asked her to come to the White House and select specimen pieces of the presidential ware which it would be well to preserve in such a collection as Mrs. Harrison con-



Lincoln Punch Bowl.

templated. To receive this china Mrs. Roosevelt designed four cabinets and had them placed in the east corridor of the ground floor of the mansion. The specimens selected for the cabinets included pieces from the china used at the White House during the administrations of Lincoln, Grant, Hayes, Arthur, Harri-



A Grant Plate.

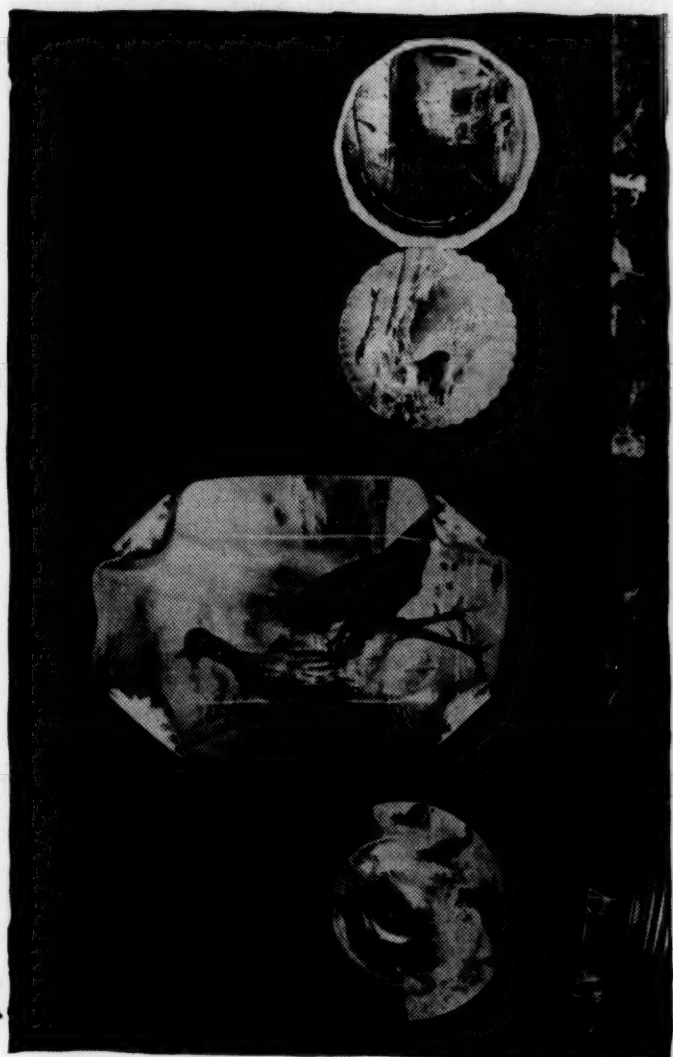
son, Cleveland, McKinley and from the latest addition, the set designed by Mrs. Roosevelt.

When the eight shelves—a shelf was allowed to each administration,—were filled in the cabinets, Mrs. Roosevelt felt if the collection could be made complete, with some article of china or plate at one time owned by each and every one of the presidents, that it would be an invaluable heritage for future generations and she determined that an effort should be made

with this end in view. She asked Mrs. Baker to find and collect the ware and then in order that no change of administration should ever disturb or remove the collection from the White House, she placed it in the custody of the bureau of public buildings and grounds, the superintendent of which always has a general charge of the executive mansion.

The work of collecting the presidential ware has been necessarily slow, as is all patriotic endeavor. To begin with there was no appropriation available with which the ware could be purchased and had there been, with few exceptions, the coveted articles were not owned by those who wished to part with them for a money consideration. While this was realized it was felt that there were those who owned it and who would feel it a patriotic privilege to donate from their private, priceless, collections some one or more pieces of the presidential ware to this most commendable public collection. It was further thought that others who would hesitate to make an outright donation would be willing to make a loan and that there would be still others who would be willing to sell such relics and would place them in the cabinets with the expectation that eventually there will be an appropriation from which they can be purchased.

Nor has this expectation been disappointed. Soon after the cabinets were placed in the corridor a loyal Daughter of the American Revolution, Mrs. James S. Bradley, of New York city, wrote Mrs. Roosevelt offering to loan three pieces of Washington china, a cut glass decanter and berry dish, and a silver fish knife; and also silver candelabra with two prongs and a gravy boat which originally were the property of President and Mrs. Madison. The offer was gladly accepted and the pieces were plainly labelled as a loan to the collection from Mrs. Bradley and placed in the cabinets, where, it is needless to add, they have been immensely admired. Within a little time after this, Mr. J. Henley Smith, of Washington, whose mother's mother was Miss Dandridge, a sister of Martha Washington, and whose father was at one time secretary of state under Madison, presented the collection with two plates belonging to a set of dinner plates which she used in the



Hayes China.

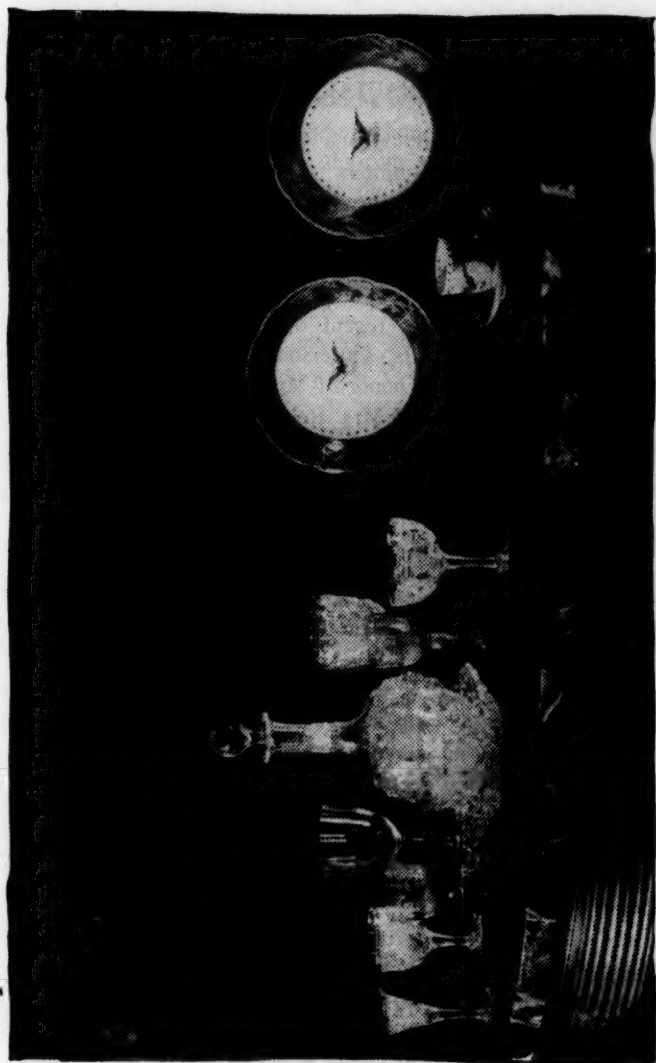
White House and which "Dolly" Madison presented to the senior Mr. Smith herself. The next gift was from the wife of Brigadier-General George F. Elliott, commandant United States marine corps, and a direct descendant of Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, as well as of three other Colonial governors. This gift consisted of four pieces of Monroe china and belonged to a tea set presented to her father by a nephew of President Monroe.

The latest contributions to the collection are three pieces of the Adams's china. They are a plate from the state dinner set used by John Quincy Adams and two Staffordshire salt cellars also owned by him. They were contributed to the collection by Mrs. Erskine Clement, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who is of distinguished lineage. She is the great-great-granddaughter of John Adams, and the great-granddaughter of John Quincy Adams. Her mother was born in the White House during the administration of the latter.

In addition to these a platter accredited with having belonged to President Pierce is being held for a little further investigation (as nothing is admitted to the cabinets until its "line of descent" is as authentically traced as any Daughter's for admittance to the general society), and a number of other pieces of china are being considered. But as the collection is a patriotic one, it is felt that the Daughters throughout the United States can render a most acceptable service to the cause of patriotism, which lies so near to all their hearts, by helping to complete the collection. At this late day it is exceedingly difficult to learn where the presidential china or plate now is and it will be of the greatest assistance,—and a much appreciated courtesy,—if any of the Daughters who have this knowledge will kindly communicate with the writer at the following address, or with the present superintendent of public buildings and grounds, Colonel Charles S. Bromwell, Washington, District of Columbia.

(MRS.) ABBY G. BAKER,

913 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia.



Harrison Glass Ware. Reproduction of Harrison Plate, Cup and Saucer for Mrs. McKinley. Harrison Plate.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION DAY AT CHAUTAUQUA.

July 11th was Daughters of the American Revolution day at Chautauqua, and the Daughters of the American Revolution were pleasantly in evidence throughout the day. The members of the local circle were hostesses and the speaker of the day was Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the national organization. Mrs. McLean until the 10th was the guest of Mrs. Geo. W. Patterson, regent of the Westfield Chapter. On Tuesday evening Mrs. Patterson tendered an enjoyable reception at Westfield, in honor of Mrs. McLean.

At the Athenaeum hotel Mrs. Robert Alexander, of Philadelphia, president of the local circle, and Miss Anna Maxwell Jones, of Saratoga county, entertained Mrs. McLean and the visiting regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters.

In the amphitheater at 2 o'clock were held the platform exercises of the organization. A large and appreciative audience of about 3,000 listened to the program and frequently broke in with applause. Promptly at the hour, the organ prelude began which soon blended appropriately into the strains of "The Red, White and Blue." During the music, the members of the organization marched in and occupied the three hundred seats in the center of the amphitheater. To the platform came Bishop John H. Vincent and Professor George E. Vincent, followed by Mrs. Robert Alexander, of Philadelphia, president of the Chautauqua Circle of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Mrs. Henry Roberts, of Utica, state regent; Mrs. George W. Patterson, regent of the Westfield Chapter; Miss Martha Prescott, regent of the Fredonia Chapter; Miss Flora Broadhead, regent of the Jamestown Chapter; Mrs. Darling, regent of the Erie Chapter; Mrs. Lilian Hunter, of Tidioute, Pa., treasurer of the local circle, and Miss Alberta Rice, of Pittsburg, recording secretary of the local circle. Following these came the "Children's Choir," who occupied places at the

left. This choir represents twenty-nine states, and each child carried a flag. The regular choir, representing thirty states and five foreign countries, was already seated in the choir gallery.

For the occasion the platform was gracefully draped with flags, and Mrs. McLean carried a bunch of red, white and blue sweet peas, the gift of an admiring member. During her remarks Mrs. McLean spoke of the flowers and the Providence that made them in these colors we love.

The exercises were fittingly opened with the singing of "America" by the choir and the audience, after which Bishop Vincent gave the invocation. The choir then sang a double number, "America for Freedom," and "The Flag of the Free," the second being to the music of Wagner's "Bridal March," in "Lohengrin."

Professor George E. Vincent, in a felicitous vein, introduced the speaker of the occasion, Mrs. Donald McLean, president general of the national organization of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. McLean was greeted with applause and began with witty replies to Professor Vincent's introduction, and an impressive tribute to Bishop Vincent.

We conceive that our organization is not a passing or ephemeral thing. We believe it to be a lasting growth that will benefit the American future. It leads on with an unerring sureness of spirit to high and unselfish motives. The only lessons to be learned by humanity are those learned by experience. Our organization teaches the history of the past, while it endeavors to inculcate patriotism for the future.

It may be interesting to you to learn something of the nature, birth and growth of the Daughters of the Revolution. The National Society is represented in every state of this country, as well as in Europe and Mexico. We are a circle that travels from state to state, and from ocean to ocean; and we are sending representatives to teach patriotism where it is most needed. The organization was born fifteen years ago, with a little handful of women. We now number over 57,000, and 5,000 new Daughters have been added to our numbers within the last year.

The Daughters have taken up various branches of work. Their first idea is to concentrate the national spirit of the country. We have learned through the stress and strain of civil war how necessary it is that the national spirit should be preserved. Our organization is

doing this; and unlike many of the patriotic organizations it is not limited by states. It is a national organization and spreads itself like the great flag for the whole country.

Next to our cultivation of national spirit, we have undertaken a tangible and material work. We believe in sentiment and that a body is dead if there is not a high and powerful sentiment behind it; we also believe that to be worthy, a sentiment must give birth to some definite work that justifies it. We, then, are rearing in the nation's capital a Memorial Continental Hall. This building will seat about as many as this amphitheater. We are placing in this building a monument to the Revolutionary soldiers who made this country what it is; which monument will stand as long as bronze and marble endure. In this building we expect to teach by public lecture and otherwise all citizens who can visit us, the knowledge that they ought to have of the heroic history of our country, of its diplomatic relations and of what this great country hopes to be in the years to come.

We of the Daughters of the American Revolution love to boast of the greatness of our country other than material. We believe with President Roosevelt that material prosperity is valuable only as it affords time and opportunity for men to do greater things. We believe that our main work is to keep alive the light of patriotism in the land. To keep it alive it must be attended. We all know what the vestal virgins were and how they kept the eternal flame burning in the temple. It is for the American women to keep bright the light of idealism, to illuminate the daily tasks, and to keep by our influence the standard of manhood at its highest.

Another branch of our work is to educate the ignorant classes who come to our shores to seek homes. Many people think that this educational work is the greatest avenue of usefulness of the organization. Thousands are coming every year and the influence of this on our national life is a grave question of politics. But we believe that this country is big enough to take in and make good citizens of these many thousands who come. We believe it can be done by teaching them to love the old flag with a personal love, and showing that this implies a spirit of law and order and peaceableness. When this is done we have started the growth of a new born American citizenship.

Women have a double service, a double privilege. It is theirs both to bear sons and to educate them for the nation.

Mrs. McLean then told of some of the local work that is being done by certain chapters, in addition to having part in the great national spirit and teaching; and instanced the recent unveiling of a monument near Oswego to the memory of twelve unknown but not forgotten soldiers of 1776-1783.

Continuing she said:

We are giving prizes for the writing of school essays on American history, and are thus encouraging the learning of these historic facts and the spread of patriotism; and from these things we ourselves are learning.

All these things in our daily life we believe to be of value to our nation. We do all that we do because we think there is something genuine in it. When over fifty thousand women believe in a great truth, that great truth lives. No lack of interest can cause it to lose its vital spirit, and in the coming years this influence will so penetrate the life of the country that it will rise up and call the Daughters of the American Revolution blessed.

Here Mrs. McLean expressed herself as feeling like Maud Adams when in the play of "Peter Pan" she rushes to the front of the stage and cries, "Do you believe in fairies?" and asked her audience, "Do you believe in patriotism?" This was greeted with loud applause, expressive of the great interest taken in the speaker and her words.

Mrs. McLean closed with a pleasing expression of appreciation to the Chautauqua Institution and the women of the organization for the courtesies extended and for the inspiration derived, saying that she will hereafter be better able to assist the American people "in holding up and unfurling and in keeping waving the unsullied folds of the Star Spangled Banner."

The exercises were closed with the hearty singing of the patriotic song indicated by the speaker's closing words.

From four to six in the afternoon, at the Hotel Athenaeum, the local officers and visiting regents gave a reception for Mrs. McLean, to all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the officers and trustees of the Chautauqua Institution, and the faculty of the summer schools.

The plates used to illustrate the article on "Presidential Ware at the White House" were obtained for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE through the courtesy of Mr. C. J. Mar, of New York City. The kindness was extended through Mrs. Donald McLean, the president general.

REVOLUTIONARY RECORDS

This department is intended for hitherto unpublished or practically inaccessible records of patriots of the War for American Independence, which records may be helpful to those desiring admission to the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and to the registrars of chapters. Such data will be gladly received by the editor of this magazine.

The original of the document given below was discovered in a Massachusetts garret, sent to Mrs. Kinney, state regent of Connecticut, and by her deposited in the state library at Hartford. Mrs. Kinney furnished a copy for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

The names in italics are those who are, by the discovery of this paper, for the first time added to the list of Revolutionary patriots.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPT. ABIAL PEESE'S COMPANY AT NEW LONDON IN THE YEAR 1776.

Capt. Abial Peese,
Lieut. John Pomroy,
Lieut. Israel Converse,
Ens. Abner Wood,
Serj. Issacher Jones.
Serj. Samuel Hall,
Serj. Samuel Edson,
Serj. John Warner,
Corp. Stephen Jones,
Corp. Benajah Kent,
Corp. Saml. Warner,
Drum. Erastus Peese,
Fifer, Sylvanus Peese,
Uriah Austin,
Reuben Bradly,
Samuel Blogget,
Josiah Bradly,
David Brace,
John Coines,
Oliver Chapin,

Serel Chase,
Reuben Cooly,
Daniel Chapins,
John Carpenter,
Jonathan Cross,
Uriah Clough,
Philander Denslow,
John Dimmick,
Simeon Dimmick,
Samuel Davis,
Lemuel Davis,
Nathan Edson,
Josiah Edson,
Joseph Edson,
Benjamin Edson,
Samuel Eaton,
John Fevinan,
Nath. Fuller,
Elijah Fay,
John Goudy,

Samuel Goudy,
William Goudy,
Josiah Gibbs,
William Green,
Joshua Hudson,
John Hamlin,
Levi Hamlin,
Moses Horton,
Natl. Hide,
Israel How,
Abner Hathway,
Eleizer Jones,
Ephraim Jonson,
Abel Kent,
Philip Langdon,
Juston Lombard,
James McCluer,
Joel Noble,
Timothy Noble,
Shadrack Norton,
Joseph Pearman,
Nathaniel Pomroy,
Russel Prat,
Abner Pease,

Peter Peese,
Saml. Peese,
Joel Peese,
Augustus Peese,
Jonathan Pasko,
Sanford Richardson,
Jesse Richardson,
Abijah Remington,
Elijah Robins,
Ezra Saxton,
James Spenser,
Joseph Saxton,
Isaac Sheperd,
Jonathan Shead,
Eliphalet Spenser,
Ebenezer Threcher,
Amos Torry,
James Ward,
John Ward,
Simeon Webster,
Nathan Webster,
Ebenezer Walker,
Samuel Warme,
Levi Woolworth.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

From Gleason's Pictorial. Copied by Miss Janet Cowing.

HARWOOD.—Jan. 29, 1853, at Barre, Mass., Capt. Daniel Harwood, a soldier of the Revolution, 93 years.

SMITH.—Feb. 19, 1853, at Gilsum, N. H., Mr. Samuel Smith, a Revolutionary pensioner, 95 years.

MERRIAM.—Feb. 26, 1853, at Jackson, N. Y., Isaac Merriam, a Revolutionary soldier, 91 years.

WILLEY.—March 5, 1853, at Nottingham, N. H., Mr. Charles Willey, a soldier of the Revolution, 108 years.

REAL DAUGHTERS

MRS. NARCISSA THOMAS GILLESPIE—MRS. MARY MATILDA BURCH.

The Fairfax County Chapter, Vienna, Virginia, now but six months old, is proud to have discovered and enrolled among its members two "Real Daughters."

Mrs. Joseph Berry, one of our charter members, while in Loudoun county last summer, was told that two old ladies, daughters of William McClanahan, a Revolutionary soldier, had formerly lived in that county. After the organization of the chapter in October, she inquired further and found that both were still living; one, Mrs. Narcissa Thomas Gillespie, was at Oatlands, a small town near Leesburg, and the other, Mrs. Mary Matilda Burch, lived with her daughter in Washington.

Mrs. Berry wrote Mrs. Burch at once, asking if she and her sister would not like to come into the Fairfax County Chapter as "Real Daughters" of the American Revolution, and was much pleased to have a favorable reply. She then wrote the War Department for the official record of William McClanahan, and, February 3d, reported what she had done. The chapter thoroughly appreciated Mrs. Berry's prompt and efficient action. The matter was put into the hands of the registrar, who collected the necessary data quickly and satisfactorily, and at the March meeting of the National Society, Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Burch were admitted as "Real Daughters."

The patriot, William McClanahan, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in 1762. In 1778, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted as a private from Fauquier county, in Colonel Buford's Third Virginia regiment. In the battle of Buford's defeat, May 29, 1780, he received thirteen wounds and was taken prisoner at Hanging Rock, August 6th of the same year. In the former battle he was left on the field for dead, the soldiers passing over him in their flight. He retained to the day of his

death two scars—one of a horse's hoof which struck him on the back as he lay there, the other from the point of a hostile bayonet. At the same time he suffered a severe scalp wound which necessitated the removal of a small portion of the bone and the insertion of a piece of silver. Mrs. Burch says that when she was a child she used to run her fingers through his hair to feel the piece of silver. Nature and skill restored this young patriot to health and, loyal to his country, he enlisted a second time in February, 1781.

William McClanahan was twice married, his second wife, Sarah Franklin, to whom he was married in 1826, had seven children, five boys and two girls. Mrs. Gillespie was born in 1829 and Mrs. Burch in 1832. Both remember their father well and say that up to his death in 1842, he was erect and fine looking. He possessed ample means for that time and lived as all Virginia gentlemen were accustomed to living. Among cherished possessions of the family are his silver shoe buckles.

Mrs. Gillespie lives some distance from Vienna, the home of the chapter, and we have not had the pleasure of meeting her, but the regent and the other members have called on Mrs. Burch at her home in Washington and extended to her a hearty welcome in the chapter. She is somewhat of an invalid and unable to meet with us, but is greatly interested in all that concerns the Daughters of the American Revolution. Her soft voice and gentle manners, together with her crown of beautiful white hair are very attractive, and remind one of the much-lauded days in Virginia "before the war."

Mrs. Burch is but seventy-four years old and Mrs. Gillespie but seventy-seven. We trust their lives may still be full of days and they may be long spared to their families and the Fairfax County Chapter.—KATE STRONG SUMMY, *Historian*.

So may'st thou live, till like ripe fruit thou drop.—Milton.

WORK OF THE CHAPTERS

Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter (Portland, Maine) entertained the visiting Daughters of Washington and other points, at a luncheon, given August 1st, at Riverton Park, in the home of the regent of the District of Columbia, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey. The other Washington guests were Mrs. Hoffman Way, Mrs. Walter H. Acker and Mrs. J. Eakin Gadsby. Mrs. Marion Longfellow O'Donoghue and Mrs. Longfellow were also special guests from Boston. Mrs. Le-favor, vice-regent of the chapter, presided and welcomed the guests. Mrs. A. A. Kendall was toastmistress. Mrs. Mussey gave a finished address, which was received with interest and applause. The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, sent greetings, which were received with great applause. Mrs. O'Donoghue, Mrs. Gadsby and others responded to the call of the toastmistress.

The party visited Longfellow's home in Portland and fully enjoyed a red letter day.—Mrs. E. M. GADSBY.

Stars and Stripes Chapter (Burlington, Iowa).—With patriotic and impressive ceremonies, the monument erected by the state of Iowa in Aspen Grove cemetery to the memory of John Morgan, soldier of the Revolution, was unveiled, May 30. The exercises were in charge of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, through whose efforts the grave was located and who were largely instrumental in securing the appropriation from the legislature. The weather was ideal. Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, regent of the chapter presided.

The program was carried out almost to the letter. First the ritual of the Stars and Stripes Chapter was impressively carried out. Then Dr. William Salter invoked the blessing of God upon the occasion. Following, "America" was sung, the school children leading in the singing.

In a very interesting address Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells extended a cordial welcome to the patriotic organizations which participated.

She then called attention to the grand work done by the patriotic societies, giving them fitting tribute for acts well performed. She quoted these ringing lines, closing with a few words to the children:

"The fathers sleep, but men remain
As true, as wise and brave as they.

* * * * *

And time shall give the power to all
To do the work that duty bids,
And make the people's council hall,
As lasting as the Pyramids."

We want our dear children who have shown their patriotism by their presence, always to remember that they assisted in honoring a soldier of the American Revolution. Tell it to your children and to your children's children; and when we, who tell you of the significance of this day, are no longer permitted to guard this grave, children, remember your responsibility, and your privilege to guard it still. We trust it to your keeping.

Following Mrs. Wells' address the monument was unveiled by Miss Edna Morgan, a great-great-granddaughter of John Morgan, and Miss Abbie MacFlynn, who read the inscription to the audience. This inscription is as follows:

JOHN MORGAN,

A Soldier of the American Revolution,

Born at Gloucester County,

Virginia, 1758.

Died, Burlington, Iowa, 1843.

Served two years in McClanahan's Seventh Regiment,
Virginia Troops.

Was in the Battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and on Various
Tours with Peyton and Page's Virginia Militia.

Erected by the State of Iowa, Aided by Stars and Stripes Chapter,
Daughters of the American Revolution, and Matthies Post, G. A. R.

1906.

The ceremonial of dedication was then gone through by the ladies. This ceremony was a very beautiful one and was as follows:

Regent Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells:

Bring flowers, the brightest and fairest,
O, Daughters your tribute now yield;
Place flowers, richest and rarest
From hot-house, from garden and field.

Vice-Regent Mrs. Baughman:

Twine them with fair loving fingers,
And here place the chaplet you wreathed;
While memory lovingly lingers
And blesses the sleeper beneath.

Mrs. Thomas Wilkinson:

Sleep on brave heart, no troublous morn shall come;
No bugle, reveille, no beat of drum;
No fife's shrill note shall call your weary feet,
No wintry storm to face, no scorching heat.
Above your quiet head the grasses spring;
Mid rustling leaves the warblers sing;
By day upon thy couch the sunbeams rest,
By night, the gentle dews above your breast;
The land you fought to save, peace hovers o'er,
No sound of foe is heard from shore to shore.
The flag you loved so well, no star has lost,
We taste the good you bought at such a cost.
With grateful memories we come to-day,
Here at your lonely grave our tribute pay.
The beauteous flowers we strew your rest above,
Shall tell our gratitude and lasting love.

Vice-Regent Mrs. Baughman:

Thus through the long years that are coming
When spring brings her gift of the flowers,
When bees and blossoms are humming,
We'll remember this soldier of ours.
When nature in promise rejoices,
We'll beautify his sacred bed.
And children shall join their young voices
To honor our patriot dead.

Regent Mrs. Wells:

With reverent hands we dedicate,
This noble monument to our state,
We bid its influence reach afar,
And the lesson teach of the D. A. R.
O, granite rock stand fast.
Rehearse your story of the past.
Thro' cold and heat, thro' shock and storm repeat
To generations present, and unborn, the story
Of brave John Morgan and his life of glory.

During the dedication the Morgan family first decorated the grave, followed by every Daughter present placing flowers on the grave.

Mr. Henderson P. Morgan, grandson of John Morgan, gave a very interesting talk on "Recollections and Traditions of My Ancestor."

In contrasting the scene of to-day with that of a year ago, at which time the marker of the Stars and Stripes Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was placed here, I congratulate the chapter in successfully marking the grave of my ancestor with this monument. My grandfather, a few years after the Revolutionary war, married Priscilla Parker, in Virginia. He caught the spirit of the early days to go west and moved to Kentucky, where he secured a home and reared a family of eight sons and two daughters. After the family had all grown up, he again moved, this time going to Ohio. All of his sons accompanied him, with the exception of John Morgan, who was the father of thee famous John Morgan, the Confederate, with whose history we are all familiar. After residing in Ohio for eighteen years, and being rendered almost helpless by paralysis on one side, he left Ohio, crossing the Mississippi river in 1839. He resided here until the end of his earthly journey and he passed away in February, 1843. His body was laid to rest in the old burial grounds, which is now College hill. In 1850 my father had the soldier's body disinterred and buried on the spot where we now stand.

In concluding, I wish to thank the state of Iowa and the Stars and Stripes Chapter, in securing this magnificent monument to my grandfather. While I rejoice in this monument being erected to the family name, my patriotic pride warrants me in saying "in honor, or in peril, my country first."

The principal address of the afternoon was delivered by W.

W. Baldwin, representing the state historical society. It was a very able effort and was much appreciated.

The school children sang the "Star Spangled Banner" and Company H gave the military salute, "Lights Out."

The services were the most impressive and the most important of their nature that have ever been held in Burlington. The fact that the state legislature has appropriated the monument to mark the grave of John Morgan makes it of interest throughout the state. Iowa has but few Revolutionary soldiers buried on her soil and Burlington has one. For that reason the residents of Burlington and the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are justly proud of the exercises.

After singing the "Star Spangled Banner," Miss Edna Morgan gave the signal to company H for the military salute by placing a silken flag on the grave. The salute which followed closed the exercises of this memorable occasion.

Ralph Humphreys Chapter (Jackson, Mississippi).—The June meeting with Mrs. Robinson, closed a most successful year for the Ralph Humphreys Chapter. Our chapter now numbers forty-three and there are several applications for membership.

Mrs. Mary Robinson Williamson has been the regent for two years, and it has been mainly through her efforts that the chapter has taken such a stand.

At the May meeting Mrs. Williamson resigned as regent to accept the more honored position of vice-regent of Mississippi. While the entire chapter grieved to lose Mrs. Williamson, we felt indeed proud that one of our number should have that high honor, and are very sure that no mistake was made in her selection.

We were unusually fortunate in having as our vice-regent, Mrs. Letitia Smith Enochs, and feel confident that as regent of the Ralph Humphreys Chapter, she will be a wonderful success. She is a woman of great personal magnetism, and is heart and soul in the work.

February 22d was celebrated with appropriate exercises at

the city school, at which time there was raised over the high school building a handsome flag, presented by this chapter.

An Easter bazar next claimed our attention, and brought in quite a goodly sum to our treasury, and furthermore put us in close touch with some of our sister chapters, as several, hearing of the proposed bazar, sent in contributions, which were greatly appreciated.

We have established a prize of \$5.00 in gold which is given yearly to the student in the eighth grade of the city school, who makes the highest grade on final examination in Revolutionary history.

This year we offered another prize, a medal, to the junior class of Millsaps College, at this place, for the best paper written on some subject pertaining to Revolutionary history. The subject this year was "The Boston Tea Party, and Its Place in History." This medal was won by the only young lady of the class, Miss Susie Boyd Ridgway, whose paper was well written, and showed a wonderful amount of that patriotism which we are trying to inculcate in the youth of the day. The subject for the next year was announced as being "The Interaction of French and American Influence from 1770 to 1800."

Our greatest work of the past year has been the erection of a monument to the memory of Ralph Humphreys, whose name we bear, at Port Gibson, Mississippi, his old home. This work was due in a large measure to the untiring interest and assistance of Mrs. Williamson, and it was mainly through her efforts that the shaft was placed and unveiled on May 1st.

The presentation and unveiling of this monument was a notable day in Port Gibson. Quite a large number of Ralph Humphreys' descendants make their home at that place. The program was as follows:

"My Country, 'Tis of Thee," band.

Invocation, Rev. H. H. Brownlee.

Address, Presentation of the monument to the city and descendants of the Humphreys Family, by Mrs. C. M. Williamson, regent of the chapter.

Unveiling of the monument, Miss Elizabeth Belknap Humphreys, assisted by Master Ralph Humphreys, the fifth.

Military salute, Company E, Mississippi National Guard.

Address accepting the monument on behalf of the city and family,
Hon. John McC. Martin.

"Star Spangled Banner," band.

Benediction, Rev. H. H. Brownlee.

"Quick Step," band.

Mrs. Williamson presented the monument in the name of the Ralph Humphreys Chapter, in her usual attractive manner, and in his acceptance Judge Martin paid a beautiful tribute to the sentiments that actuated the Ralph Humphreys Chapter in erecting the monument, and gave a graphic description of the life and public services of the man in whose honor it had been erected, telling of his associations with Washington at the Virginia convention, which ratified the work of the Philadelphia convention, of his clash with Patrick Henry on this subject, of his return home, and his subsequent life in the Mississippi territory.

We were delighted to have with us at our May meeting Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, our newly appointed state regent. She gave us a delightful talk and words of encouragement. She is such a charming personality that we shall look forward with great pleasure to having her with us again in the near future.

Our year book is in press, and we expect to get great good from our historical study planned for the coming winter.—
MRS. MARGARET B. K. WALMSLEY, *Historian*.

Omaha Chapter (Omaha, Nebraska).—April was a gala month with the Omaha Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. On April 2d the regular meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Edward P. Peck. Then on April 19th, in the board of education rooms in the city hall, was awarded the annual medal given the Omaha high school senior writing the best essay on the subject, "Benjamin Franklin the Typical American." Mrs. E. P. Peck, vice-regent of Omaha Chapter, presided, and introduced Right Rev. A. L. Williams, bishop coadjutor of Nebraska, who opened the program with an invocation. Music by the Omaha high school followed, which was much enjoyed. Mrs. Peck then in a pleasing little speech introduced Mrs. Troup, who read a very cleverly written paper

on the "History of the American Navy." In substance she said we hear much more of the land forces and of their triumphs than of the accomplishments of the navy during the war of the American Revolution. She told of the first naval battle, of the unfurling of the first naval flag by John Paul Jones in Philadelphia harbor. Ships at that time were crude affairs at best compared with the ships of to-day. There was little improvement in them up to the time of the war of 1812. The Mexican war saw steam propelled vessels. The civil war found great improvement in the type of war vessels used, *e. g.*, the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*. Thus a brief history of the navy was given up to the present time, when it includes many of the finest battleships and cruisers afloat, such as the battleship *Nebraska* is to be when completed. When it was found that a battleship was to be named after Nebraska the Daughters and Sons of this state decided to present it with the stand of colors which were on exhibition during the afternoon and referred to by the speaker. This interesting address was followed by a vocal solo by Miss Hazel Smith. Mrs. Peck in a pleasant presentation speech spoke briefly of the reasons for the Daughters awarding the yearly medal, and told of there being 140 contestants, six of whom received honorable mention. She then presented the medal to the successful contestant, Mr. William E. Wilbur, who thanked the Daughters and then read the prize essay.

Mrs. Peck then introduced Hon. John L. Webster, the speaker of the afternoon, who delivered an address on "The Revolutionary Period and Benjamin Franklin," closing as follows:

There is one quality in which America is distinguished above all other nations and that is the depth and purity of the patriotism of its citizens. It is that deep affection by which they are attached to the land of their nativity. It is that sympathetic spirit which compels them to rejoice with a generous pride at the prosperity of their country and which links national glory with individual honor. To this virtue, our Revolutionary ancestors gave the most honorable and indisputable evidence and their descendants have made sacred the memory of their patriotism upon the battlefields of every succeeding war.

That transition from the Rock of Plymouth and from the peninsula at Jamestown to the America of to-day, which spans a continent and

lays abreast the shores of two mighty oceans and reaches out its commercial arms to the foreign nationalities to the eastward and in the orient, furnishes unanswerable proof that the American people have such an abiding faith in their constitutional government and, with their love of freedom, a courage and a constancy which will bear their country onward to the achievement of its lofty destiny and bear onward the flag to liberty and glory.

"Your flag and my flag and how it flies to-day,
In your land and my land and half a world away;
Rose red and blood red, its stripes forever gleam,
Snow white and soul white, the good forefathers' dream;
Sky blue and true blue, with stars that gleam aright,
The gloried guidon of the day, a shelter through the night.
Your flag and my flag, and oh, how much it holds!
Your land and my land secure within its folds;
Your heart and my heart beat quicker at the sight,
Sun kissed and wind tossed, the red and blue and white;
The one flag, the great flag, the flag for me and you;
Glorified all else beside, the red the white and blue."

In the evening of the same day the Daughters were entertained at a complimentary banquet by the Sons of the American Revolution. One hundred and twenty-five persons were present. The stand of colors which the two organizations had presented to the battleship *Nebraska*, and the \$3,000 silver service presented to the battleship by the state were on exhibition. The address of welcome was made by Mr. John R. Webster and responded to by Mrs. R. Cleveland Hoyt, the regent of the Omaha Chapter. Mrs. C. K. Uruquhart sang and Mr. Ralph W. Breckenridge delivered an address on "The Message of the Minute Man." Mr. John F. Barton sang "The Song of the Flag," and the Rev. Hubert C. Herring responded to the toast, "The Patriot of To-day." The affair closed with the singing of "America."

Margaret Holmes Chapter (Seward, Nebraska), celebrated Flag day with a breakfast at the home of Mrs. Joel Tishne, to which each member invited one guest. As the guest arrived they were welcomed by Mrs. Tishne. The members visited with their guests until a bugle, sounded by Herbert Gillespie (who is a grandson of Nebraska's state regent), called the

ladies down to the dining room, where breakfast was served by Miss Atwater and Miss Marsh. Tiny flags were given for favors and the two long tables, seating twenty-four, were gay with patriotic napery and flags. While the ladies were yet seated at the tables Mrs. Atwater, the regent of the Margaret Holmes Chapter, read a beautiful poem to our flag. When she had finished reading, a flag that had just been purchased for the use of the chapter was formally presented by Miss Atwater. As the flag was slowly unfurled it was greeted with hearty applause. Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, state regent, then described the ceremonies at the final interment of the remains of John Paul Jones at Annapolis. At the close of Mrs. Langworthy's address she called upon each member to tell what they knew of the ancestor through whose service they became Daughters. These little sketches closed a very pleasant meeting and aroused the interest of the guests of the chapter.

Although organized so far from the scenes of the Revolution, the Margaret Holmes Chapter has a "Real Daughter" buried in the North cemetery, Susannah Loose Slonecker, daughter of George Loose, ensign, through whom three members of the chapter derive their eligibility to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Our chapter regent, Mrs. Atwater, was transferred from the Caldwell Chapter, of Jacksonville, Illinois.—SUSANNAH McFEELY ANDERSON, *Historian*.

Stephen Watts Kearny Chapter (Santa Fe, New Mexico), draws near to the end of the most happy and prosperous year in its history.

A new and appropriate name; a local habitation, in itself pleasant and attractive, besides being unique in historical setting; an increased membership; interesting meetings; and a number of pleasant social occasions, make up the sum of good things that the year has brought to us as Daughters.

Especially dear to the heart of each of us is the room in the historic old Palace, which the zeal of Mrs. Prince, our territorial regent, has made our present home. We had the pleasure on the occasion of our second meeting there, of presenting

to our benefactress, as a slight token of our love and loyalty, a beautiful cut glass salad bowl. Mrs. Victory, our chapter regent, made the presentation speech. The secret had been well guarded, the surprise was complete. There were happy moments of tears and silence, and then—*words* in plenty.

A pleasant incident of the year was the visit, *en route* from the Pacific coast to their homes, of Mrs. Bowron and Miss Bowron, of the New York City Chapter. These ladies during their brief stay in the city were guests of Mrs. Prince, at whose hospitable home it was our good fortune to meet them, and to pass a delightful afternoon in Daughters of the American Revolution intercourse.

The high day of our year was the 22d of February.

Mrs. Prince, in elegant Colonial-costume, assisted by the members of our chapter, also garbed suitably to the occasion, received a large company of invited guests. Many relics of Revolutionary times were effectively displayed, and real Revolutionary china and silver, rich and rare and beautiful, were abundant. An appropriate musical and literary program was rendered and the observance of the anniversary in all respects fitting.—ELLA C. WELTMER, *Historian*.

Catharine Schuyler Chapter (Allegany County, New York), held their June meeting at the Belmont home of Mrs. Hamilton Ward, on Flag day and the ninth anniversary of the organization. The annual reports were read by the officers. The registrar's report gave sixteen new members during the year.

"You who sometimes in your rambles"
Through the green lanes of the country,
Pause by some neglected graveyard,
Read some mossy, rude inscription,"

would have enjoyed Mrs. Ward's account of her search for the unmarked graves of Revolutionary soldiers. One with a fallen headstone was found in the old Knight burying ground in Scio, with the following inscription:

"Ezra Luther, died July 15, 1847; aged 95 years. In early life my country called and I its call obeyed; my country's freedom we obtained and in its soil I'm laid."

A letter was read from John S. Minard, suggesting the marking, in some suitable manner, the site of the old council house in Caneadea, that being his opinion, the most interestingly historic spot in the county.

Two kindergarten songs were sung by Miss Gertrude Thornton, the accompaniments being played by Mrs. Babcock.

A fine paper was read by Mrs. Alfred Brown, of Wellsville, on woman's contributions to literature.

Miss Bertha Bradt played a selection on the violin, the piano accompaniment being played by Miss Ruth Gorton.

The prize essay which won the medal given by the chapter to the Belmont high school, was read by the writer, little Miss Colligan. Lunch was served by Mrs. Ward. The decorations were flags and flowers, and the birthday cake for the nine happy years of the chapter had an icing of red, white and blue. Small silk flags were souvenirs for each member and guest. The July meeting will be a picnic at Mrs. F. B. Keeney's home, the old historic home of the Church family, who are descendants of Catharine Schuyler.

The president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, sent greetings for the day.—MRS. J. E. MIDDLEAUGH, *Registrar*.

Saratoga Chapter (Saratoga Springs, New York), has just closed a successful year, during which many delightful social meetings have been held.

On October 6 Mrs. Topping, a member of the Amsterdam Chapter, residing in Saratoga, entertained members of her own chapter at a luncheon and in the evening gave a most delightful reception to which our chapter was invited.

Mrs. Henry Roberts, state vice-regent, whom we are glad to welcome as state regent, was present; also Mrs. James A. McKee, whose mother was the first president general of our National Society.

One room of Mrs. Topping's home was devoted entirely to needlework done by her grandmother, Mrs. Betsy Reynolds Vorhees. The needlework was most exquisite, including the daintiest embroidery on thinnest linen, heavy woven blankets, strongly knitted socks and fine lacework stockings. A dupli-

cate of a pair of socks knit and presented by Mrs. Voorhees to General Lafayette was displayed.

The next day, October 7, the anniversary of the battle of Saratoga, Mrs. Topping and her guests, with part of the Saratoga Chapter, journeyed to the battlefield at Bemis Heights, where dinner was served at the historic old Freeman's farmhouse.

Several Sons of the American Revolution were present, Captain McNair making the trip more enjoyable by pointing out the places of interest on the battleground where was fought one of the decisive battles of the world.

On Washington's birthday we were entertained at the home of Mrs. George F. Comstock, our former regent. Important business was transacted, an entertaining program was rendered and everyone was happy, as they always are in Mrs. Comstock's hospitable home.

On April 30, in observance of the anniversary of the inauguration of the first president of the United States, Mrs. Menges entertained the chapter most charmingly. At this meeting a report was given of the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

The Flag day meeting of the chapter was held at the home of Mrs. Adelbert C. Hayden and was one of the most largely attended of the year—several visiting Daughters being present. The Rev. E. A. McMaster gave a most interesting address on patriotism and genealogy.

Miss Elizabeth Brown, regent of our chapter, entertained the Daughters at her home on Franklin Square on the morning of July 4th. The Rev. Dr. Theodore F. Cuyler, of Brooklyn, delighted the chapter with a very interesting talk on patriotism and some of the men of Revolutionary times—George Washington, Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. In his student days, the venerable doctor had conversed with men who had known Washington personally, and the recalling of those conversations and the little reminiscences which he related, made Washington seem very real and less like a myth to us of the present generation.

During the year several new members have been added to

our chapter roll and only one death has occurred—that of Mrs. Louis G. Colson, of New York Mills, formerly Miss Rena Merchant and our efficient historian.

The Saratoga Chapter has been greatly blessed this year by having present at all of the meetings but one our well beloved and highly esteemed Mrs. Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society and one whose presence is always helpful and inspiring.

I trust that our chapter, and all chapters, may be able to fulfill her ideals, for the work before us is one of the noblest that woman ever undertook and means much for the betterment of our nation, which is the grandest of all nations.—
HARRIETTE A. INGALLS, *Historian*.

Witness Tree Chapter (Columbia, Pennsylvania).—For some years the chapter has made a special observance of Flag day, and this June 14 we gladly accepted the kind invitation of the vice-regent, Mrs. S. B. McCorkle, to celebrate it on the spacious lawn surrounding the old mansion that has been in possession of Mr. McCorkle's family more than 200 years, and it seemed most fitting that the class just graduated from our high school should assist in that celebration.

Never did the Daughters of the American Revolution hold patriotic exercises under more auspicious conditions and beautiful surroundings than did the Witness Tree Chapter when honoring the birthday of the American flag on the historic grounds of Mt. Bethel, the home of the renowned Susannah Wright, the Bluntons and Bethels. No more appropriate place could have been selected for the gathering of the Daughters and their guests. "The sweet girl graduate" in her blossoming beauty, with her promising class brother, were charming additions. The chapter and its friends grouped around the ancient trees from whose branches floated the stars and stripes made an inspiring picture.

The speaker of the evening was Hugh M. North, Jr., Esq., son of a former regent of the chapter. Mr. North, in his admirable address, paid a beautiful tribute to Columbia's bard and America's most gifted sonnet writer, Lloyd Mifflin.

The chapter historian, Mrs. C. H. Rohrer, who is chairman of the program committee, had charge of the exercises, and to her efforts, as well as those of Miss Mary Welsh, principal of the high school and of Revolutionary ancestry, and who so kindly trained the class, the credit is largely due for the evening's success. Both "The Star Spangled Banner" and "America" were sung with enthusiasm. Rev. C. H. Rohrer, D. D., of a Revolutionary family, offered a beautiful opening prayer.

Although we number thirty-seven members, many of whom are non-residents, and several resident members absent from town, explains the fact that but fourteen appear in the group. The chapter has contributed \$235 to Continental Memorial Hall.—LILIAN SLAYMAKER EVANS, *Regent*.

Gaspee Chapter (Providence, Rhode Island).—On Gaspee day, June 11th (the exact date of the burning of the *Gaspee* being the 10th and falling this year on Sunday), the Gaspee Chapter of Providence gave a brilliant reception to the newly elected vice-president general, Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, who for fourteen years has held office in the chapter, having just retired from the regency in consequence of her election to the higher office.

The building of the Rhode Island historical society, where the chapter has been privileged to hold its meetings, proved an ideal place for such a function, the receiving party, consisting of Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker, with Miss Mary Anne Greene, regent of Gaspee Chapter; Mrs. William R. Talbot, founder of the Gaspee Chapter and its honorary regent, and Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, vice-president general from Massachusetts, standing in the picture gallery, whose dome-lighted walls are covered with portraits of famous Rhode Island men and women of Colonial, Revolutionary and later periods. A tall, artistic pyramid of dark blue lupines and ferns stood upon the carved oaken chest which contains the archives of the chapter, while near it a slender vase of Jacqueminot roses and an immense bouquet of white peonies resting on a Colonial light-stand belonging to the family of Governor Nicholas

Cooke, of Revolutionary times, gave the red and white, which with the blue, made up the patriotic color scheme. The library, with gallery running around all four sides, contained priceless relics. Two large flags, one of them the gift of Mrs. Barker to the chapter, an exact duplicate of the one she presented a year ago to the National Society, were draped over the doorway leading to the picture gallery. The refreshments were served by the chapter officers, assisted by some of the members of these standing committees of the chapter, while the ways and means and program committees acted as a reception committee.



Mrs. Richard Jackson Barker.

The invited guests included the officers and board of managers of the National Society, and the officers of all the other chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Rhode Island and the state advisory board, beside the officers of the Rhode Island societies of the Colonial Dames (most of whom are also members of the Gaspee Chapter), the Mayflower Descendants, the Colonial Wars, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the other patriotic societies, including the members of the Cincinnati resident in Rhode Island, and the officers of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the Rhode Island Citizens' Historical Association, and the Rhode Island Branch of the National Red Cross. It happened that among these and connected in other ways with the chapter and its work, were numbered the governor of Rhode Island, His Excellency George H. Utter; the mayor of Providence,

Hon. Elisha Dyer; Chief Justice William W. Douglas, of the Rhode Island Supreme Court; President W. H. P. Faunce, of Brown University, and other civic officials and prominent persons.

Just before the reception a business meeting was held, at which the formal resignation of Mrs. Barker as chapter regent was read and accepted, upon which Miss Greene, who succeeds to that office, presented her, in behalf of the chapter, with a bouquet of fourteen bridesmaid roses, one for each year of her service in and for the chapter. She then presented to her a silver mounted gavel of oak wood from the historic "Gaspee House," where the conspirators met to embark on their expedition to blow up his majesty's ship *Gaspee*. Mrs. Baker eloquently responded.

Over two hundred and fifty persons came to greet Rhode Island's most respected and popular vice-president general, Mrs. Barker.

Star Fort Chapter (Greenwood, South Carolina), has passed its first birthday. We celebrated the 22d of February by giving a reception to the friends of the chapter. Made thirty-three dollars and fifty cents by a play. This amount was given for the South Carolina column, Memorial Continental Hall. We united with the other chapters in the state in petitioning the legislature for a statue of John C. Calhoun to be placed in the capitol at Washington. The legislature generously appropriated (\$10,000) ten thousand dollars for the statue. Much historical lore clusters around the old Star Fort in Ninety-six District. Many descendants of those brave men who fought there still live in the vicinity and state. We hope to get the legislature to assist in purchasing the old fort.

The work before our chapter now is to raise funds for the monument to our own Sumter, Marion and Pickens. At the last meeting of this season the chapter was pleasantly entertained by Mrs. Clara Tarrant Bailey. All of the officers were re-elected. One member has married and moved to another town. As Miss Allie Webb she was a faithful and efficient secretary—she is now Mrs. Marvin Dibble, of Marion. Our

loss is Swamp Fox Chapter's gain. Our roll book shows seventeen members accepted and two sets of papers in Washington, so we hope that by the time this is in print we can claim nineteen members. All of our dues are paid for the year. We subscribe as a chapter for our magazine. Our chapter was represented at the state conference by Mrs. W. P. Dean.

The officers for the Star Fort Chapter are: Mrs. Louise C. Fleming, regent; Mrs. Jeannie Harrison Coltman, vice-regent; Mrs. Sara Wills Dean, treasurer; Miss Etta Calhoun, secretary; Miss Evelyn Rogers, registrar; Mrs. R. B. Fleming, historian.

The meetings for the year were well attended and interesting papers on South Carolina's part in the Revolution were read. The chapter will not hold meetings during the summer months.

Considering our youthfulness, we are not ashamed of our year's record, but hope to grow in works and usefulness as we grow in years and numbers. Faithfully yours,—Mrs. R. F. FLEMING, *Historian*.

The Daughters of the American Revolution have been much interested in the establishment of juvenile courts. One has just been organized in the District of Columbia with Mrs. Gertrude B. Darwin, vice-president of organization of the Children of the American Revolution, as assistant probation officer. The purpose of the court may be briefly summarized as follows:

The purpose is to help those young persons who may have been guilty of infractions of the law to do better in future. The children who are brought before the court are not criminals dyed in the wool. They have characters to form and they are subject to many and slight influences. The court has for its object to save these children to themselves. The motto shall be "Correct, not punish."

The court is founded upon the fundamental principle of our government—"all for each and each for all," and for the children, the most minute atom in the mass of the community, and therefore for the community. One of the most beneficial features of this court is that it saves the children who are brought before it from associating with those adult criminals who are confirmed violators of the law.

GENEALOGICAL NOTES AND QUERIES

"After years the tale shall tell

Who bravely fought, who nobly fell."—*Mrs. Daniels.*

Inquirers are requested to observe the following suggestions:

1. Write plainly, especially all proper names.
2. Give, when possible, dates or approximate dates, localities, or some clue to the state in which the ancestor lived.
3. *Inquiries for ancestors who lived during or near the Revolutionary period will be inserted in preference to those of an earlier period.*
4. Enclose stamp for each query.
5. Give full name and address that correspondence when necessary may be had with inquirers.
6. Queries will be inserted as early as possible after they are received, but the dates of reception determines the order of their insertion.
7. Answers, partial answers or any information regarding queries are urgently requested and all answers will be used as soon as possible after they are received.

*Mrs. Lydia Bolles Newcomb,
Genealogical Department, American Monthly Magazine,
New Haven, Connecticut.*

Attention is called to rules 3 and 4.

ANSWERS.

602. FARNHAM.—Josiah Farnham, b. Feb. 6, 1726, Saybrook, Conn., (see April No., 1906, Am. M. Mag.) was the son of Josiah and Sarah (Atchison) Farnham. He married April 1, 1753, at West Springfield, Mass., Eleanor, da. John and Mary (Taylor) Carew. Their first child, b. at Northampton, Mass., was Josiah b. March 25, 1754, married Jan. 26, 1774, Prudence Graves, 2nd, Sept. 8, 1785, Rebecca Cook. Two brothers of Josiah, Jr., Elisha and Jared, were Rev. soldiers according to Hist. of Salisbury, Vt.—Mrs. C. H. S.

666. (2) BASCOM—CUTTS—ALLEN.—Lucy Bascom, b. Aug. 17, 1778, mar. Thomas Cutts of Orwell, Vt. She was daughter of Elias Bascom and Eunice Allen, married at Deerfield, Mass., March 13, 1761. The Rev. record of Elias Bascom is as follows (Hist. Northfield, Mass.): "Elias Bascom took part in the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne Oct. 17, 1777. He was in the

regiment of Col. Phineas Wright, enlisting from Northfield, Mass." (See Charter Members Nat. Soc. D. A. R., Nos. 168, 169.) Eunice Allen was daughter of John¹ Allen b. May 2, 1719, and Jerusha Hastings, married May 8, 1744. John¹ Allen was the son of John² (John³, Edward⁴). Ethan Allen is descended from Samuel¹ Allen b. in Eng., and if it could be found that Edward¹ Allen and Samuel Allen were related there would be a distant relationship of Eunice to Ethan, but this has not been proven.

Thomas¹ Cutts who married Lucy Bascom was son of Joseph¹, Thomas², Richard², Robert¹.—A. B. N.

710. (1) ROGERS.—James Rogers, b. in Ireland, went in 1793 with two daughters to Washington, Kentucky, to visit relatives. He was buried at Augusta, Bracken Co., Ky., where the daughters married. He had two brothers, John and Samuel, born at Drumwoods, Ireland; the latter was an alderman of the city of Dublin. I have for thirty-five years been hunting for the descendants of James Rogers and Melinda Rogers who married David Thompson, and of James Taylor, a cousin. Both of the latter came from County Monaghan, Ireland. Rogers and Rodgers are the same name.—A. C. K.

711. (1) GALLATIN.—Mr. W. A. Galentine is a Missouri S. A. R., and through the Secretary of that society it is possible information may be obtained. A deceased chapter regent of St. Louis, Mo., told me that the Galentines were lineal descendants of Albert Gallatin.

(3) PHILLIPS.—A Mr. Phillips of Mason Co., Ky., married Miss Chambers, a lovely old lady whom I knew through my childhood days. A daughter, Mrs. J. Smith Speed, is still living at Louisville, Ky.—S. A. K.

716. GALE.—FAIRCHILD.—Griffen¹ Gale of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; children were, Sarah², Sylvanus² married Abigail Smith, Andrew² married Hannah Deveau, Griffen², Samuel² b. Jan. 17, 1779, Dorothy² married Stephen Carpenter, Abby² married Stephen Roe, Elizabeth² married — Lewis, Mary² married Haviland Cornell. Andrew who married Hannah Deveau d. 1825; children were Benjamin³, Nicholas³, John³ Lorengo³, Andrew³ b. Aug. 22, 1808, married Lilles Carpenter, Mary³, Phebe³, Anna³, Susan³. John³ married Sarah Fairchild. He d. March 2, 1832, at Bethel, Conn. His wife b. at Newtown, Conn, Apr. 5, 1804, d. Mar. 28, 1895, in Bethel.

Can any one now give the ancestry of Sarah Fairchild and Abigail Smith and Hannah Deveau?—G. E. M. L.

769. HOWELL.—Major John Howell, bapt. in Eng. Nov. 22, 1624, d. in Southampton, L. I., Nov. 3, 1696. He had wife Susannah and eleven children. John the eldest, b. on L. I. Nov. 28, 1648, d. in Southampton Mar. 8, 1692, mar. June 12, 1673, Martha White, daughter of John and Ann White. She d. in Southampton June 7, 1688. John Howell married second Jan. 30, 1690, Mary, widow of Rev. Joseph Taylor.—Anne. (*Hist. of Southampton.*)

QUERIES.

813. (1) LIVINGSTON.—William Livingston, Jr., son of Gov. William Livingston of N. J., lived in Earlyville, Penn. Wanted name of wife and children.

(2) GILL—BRADLEY.—Can you give any information of John Gill and son Samuel (who married Beechy Bradley)? They lived during the time of the Rev. War in the vicinity of New Haven, Conn. Were either in Rev. service? The name of the wife of John Gill and dates desired.—L. W.

814. BRACEY.—William Bracey moved from Vir. (possibly Mecklenburg Co.) to Edgefield, S. Car., about 1780. Who were his parents? Whom did he marry? Date of his birth? Was he in Rev. War? His son, Merry Bracey, was born about 1783, married about 1802 Elsie Moore, moved to Columbus, Miss., in 1823, died in Jackson, Hinds Co., Miss., March 25, 1840. They had sons, Augustus, William, Xenophon, and daughters Gabriella, Eugenia, Ann Mary and Sarah.—M. F. B.

815. (1) ADAMS—PAINE.—Thomas Adams, b. Apr. 10, 1744, in Boston, married Sept. 26, 1768, Diana Paine. He was son of Thomas Adams and Mary Skillins of Portsmouth, N. H. Wanted information of this Adams family and of Mary Skillins.

(2) PAINE.—Ancestry wanted of Diana Paine b. Feb. 24, 1745, daughter of William Paine and ———. William Paine, b. 1711, d. 1786, buried in Old Granary burying ground, Boston, was son of Thomas Paine of Boston, grandson of John Paine of Eng., who came to Boston early. Was this family prominent in Colonial or Revolutionary times.

(3) SMITH—STAPLES.—Ancestry wanted of Hannah Smith, who married 1760 Benjamin Staples. The Staples Bible says she was a daughter of Edward Smith of Me. or N. H.

(4) HUBBARD—PATTERSON.—Nathan Hubbard and Mary Patterson were married April 2, 1745. A daughter Betty, b. Dec. 24, 1750, married Lieut. Amos Lawrence, Jr., Dec. 31, 1772. The ancestry of Nathan Hubbard and Mary Patterson desired.

(5) ABBOTT—LAWRENCE.—Abigail Abbott of Lincoln married Nov. 1, 1749, Capt. Amos Lawrence. Her parentage desired.

(6) WOOD—POPE.—Mary Wood of Charleston, S. C., married 1786 Samuel Ward Pope of Stoughton, Mass. She died 1797, leaving three children. The Pope Genealogy says "she was an educated and accomplished lady." Her ancestry desired.—J. B.

816. RUSH.—What was the ancestry of Conrad Rush, a Rev. soldier? His son, Daniel Rush, b. 1745, was also in Rev. service and married Susannah Sheets. Was there a relationship between Conrad Rush and Dr. Benjamin Rush?—M. S. C.

817. (1) PATTERSON—ACKLEY.—I would like the parentage of William Patterson who in 1787 married Lois Ackley in Salisbury, Conn.

(2) WOODBURY—MASSEY.—Also the parentage of Betsey Woodbury who about 1774 married Jonathan Massey in New Hampshire.—F. L. P.

818. (1) ADAMS.—Can any of the descendants of Edward Adams of Fairfield Co., Conn., tell me of Abraham Adams who married Elizabeth Williams and died in the French and Indian War? Did his sons, Benjamin (who married Chloe Hatch) or Abraham, serve in Rev. War? I should like to correspond with descendants.

(2) BEERS—BENJAMIN.—Information is desired of the Rev. service of Stephen Beers, b. Dec. 9, 1734, married 2nd Anna Benjamin. Stephen Beers was a descendant of Anthony Beers of Watertown, Mass., and Fairfield, Conn.

(3) BENJAMIN.—Who were the ancestors of Anna Benjamin? Did she belong to the family of John Benjamin of Watertown who came to America Sept. 16, 1632, in the ship Lion?—L. L. R.

819. (1) STRICKLAND.—I wish the Revolutionary service of Solomon Strickland, born in Ireland, lived in N. Car., married Amy Pace of Ga.

(2) VAUGHAN.—Also the military record of Everett Vaughan born in N. Car., and entered the service there.—V. H. V.

820.—DEWEY—OTIS.—Date of marriage of Solomon Dewey of Richmond, Mass., and Olive Otis of same town. The date is supposed to be before 1776.—S. M. H.

821. (1) NEWELL.—Is there anything on record regarding Rev. service of Oliver Newell?

(2) DRAKE.—Revolutionary service desired of Ovid Drake.—H. F. R.

822. (1) JONES.—Can anyone give the ancestry of Daniel Jones of Chatham, Conn.? He married Lucretia Young, b. March 2, 1837, d. 1886.

(2) TILDEN.—Ancestry desired of Stephen Tilden of Lebanon, Conn., b. about 1755.

(3) STORY—TILDEN.—Also of Mary Story the fourth wife of Stephen Tilden of Lebanon.—E. M. D.

823. (1) BROOKS—BLAKELY.—Henry Brooks and Hannah Blakely were married Dec. 21, 1676. Of this family of Blakely were there any descendants in Rev. War?

(2) BROOKS—HOTCHKISS.—Thomas Brooks married Martha Hotchkiss March 25, 1762. Were any of this Hotchkiss family in Rev. service?

(3) BRISTOL.—Thomas Brooks, Jr., b. Feb. 14, 1706, married Desire Bristol. Were any of this Bristol Family in Rev. service?—J. S.

824. FULTON.—Information desired of the family of Major Samuel Fulton of Vir., my grandfather's eldest brother. Family tradition says their father was an Edinburgh lawyer, a covenanter who came to Shenandoah in the early part of the 18th century. Afterward when Indian troubles were great and one son William had been stolen by the Indians, the family moved to Orange Co., Vir. Major Samuel

Fulton went to Florida while it was under the control of Spain and when the citizens were called upon to swear allegiance to the king of Spain he went to Tenn., where, learning that Col. Clark wanted men in Ky., he offered his services. Any authentic account of this Fulton family will be greatly appreciated.—L. F. I.

825. CARTER—BEATTIE.—I wish to learn the ancestry of Judith Carter b. in Fauquier Co., Vir., June 4, 1776. She married Andrew Beattie and removed to Highland Co., Ohio.—E. M. S.

826. HEMINGWAY—MAYNARD.—Information desired of Isaac Hemingway b. Oct. 24, 1762. He lived in Mass. and married Patty Maynard. A son, James Hemingway, served in the War of 1812 under Gen. Scott.—A. G. H.

827. JOHNSON—CHASE.—Lineage is desired of Patience Johnson of Berlin, N. Y. She married Mordecai Chase of Washington Co., N. Y. Her sister, Jerusha Johnson, married Eben Wright of Hebron, N. Y.—C. B. H.

828. HAWKINS—BROWN.—Gaylord Hawkins b. Apr. 13, 1752, married Oct., 1779, Hannah Brown b. June 18, 1783. Gaylord Hawkins d. in Franklin, Penn., Mar. 2, 1826. Had he any military record? His ancestry and that of his wife are desired.—M. L. H.

829. ELLSWORTH—KEITH.—Oliver Ellsworth married Mary Keith. How was he related to Chief Justice Oliver Ellsworth? Also the name of Mary Keith's father, dates of birth and death, and Revolutionary record, if any.—T. W. M.

830. BELL—WHITE.—Ancestry desired of Rev. Benjamin Bell, pastor of First Presbyterian Church of Amesbury, Mass., 1784-1790. He married Oct. 16, 1784, Rebecca White, daughter of Hon. Phillips White of Rockingham Co., N. H. A son, Benjamin Bell, married Mary Caldwell. Another son, William, married Elizabeth Dow.—E. W. P.

831. ALFORD.—My great-grandfather, Holcott Alford, who came from England settled in Ga. and fought in the Rev. War. His wife was Miss Perritt. Definite information is desired to substantiate claim to D. A. R. Society.—J. D. R.

832. WYLIE.—Samuel Wylie was in the Rev. War 1778-1783. His home was in Allegheny Co., Pa. He was born in County Down, Ireland. Birth or death is desired. Also the name of his wife. His Rev. record is in Penn. Archives, Vol. 23, p. 290.—I. McS.

833. CAREY.—The ancestry of Joseph Carey of Middle Haddam, Conn., is desired. He married about 1715 Miss ——— Bonnefoey.—D. S.

834. KYLE.—Wanted the maiden name of the wife of Capt. John Kyle who was captain of a company of Rangers 1778-1783 in Penn. Later he lived in Loudoun or Fauquier County, Vir.—H. A. M.

NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Children of the American Revolution

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on the morning of the 17th of April, 1906, in the chapel of the Church of the Covenant, Washington, District of Columbia.

The name of Mrs. Julia W. Harbaugh was proposed as president of the Red, White and Blue Society of the District, and on motion confirmed.

The registrar presented the names of 33 applicants and the secretary was instructed to cast a ballot in their favor provided all dues had been paid. This was accordingly done, and the candidates declared members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution.

The meeting then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

ANNUAL CONVENTION, 1906.

The annual convention of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution was held in the Church of the Covenant on the morning of Tuesday, April 17, 1906. Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, the national president, presided, and called the meeting to order at 10 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the United States senate, invoked God's blessing on the assemblage, and the youth of this country, and read an appropriate selection from the Scriptures.

The audience sang "America," after which the Children gave the salute to the flag—borne by Mr. Ogle Singleton—and Master Walter Lockwood recited the society's poem, "Our Flag of Liberty."

"The Star Spangled Banner" was then sung by little Herbert and Marie Wilson, grandchildren of Commodore Williamson, their fresh child voices rendering the national anthem in a spirited manner.

The president introduced Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder of the society, who spoke eloquently of the aims of the organization, what it

has done and what it desires to accomplish in the future. She referred to her trip abroad from which she returned in order to attend the convention, to her daughter Miss Margaret Lothrop who was the first member of the Children of the American Revolution, saying that the latter had acquiesced willingly in the curtailment of their journey, and to the renewed love for her country which she felt on returning to it.

The president moved that a vote of thanks be given Miss Lothrop, and the motion having been carried, the corresponding secretary was instructed to inform Miss Lothrop of the action of the convention.

The president then addressed the meeting welcoming all present in the name of the Children of the American Revolution. She urged the Children not to rely upon the deeds of their ancestors but to endeavor to be worthy descendants of those heroic men and women; to learn to be gentle, generous to others, honorable and patriotic; to keep the country uncorrupted. She impressed upon the vice-presidents, state directors and presidents of local societies who were in attendance to train the Children to stand for principle, to avert war by doing what is necessary for peace. Her words were received with applause.

The recording and corresponding secretaries and the vice-presidents in charge of organization made their annual reports which were accepted.

The registrar reported an increase of 526 members of the society since the last convention. Her report was accepted.

The treasurer reported a balance on hand April 1st of \$119.96. Investments, \$2,200.87. She also read a statement of moneys contributed to the Continental Hall fund by the Children both through her and the treasurer general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, amounting in all to \$2,219.13. Her report was accepted.

Miss Anna B. Yeatman, director for the District of Columbia, reported that there are 5 societies in the District with 112 members. Much good work is being done and a spirit of patriotism displayed. Her report was accepted.

Mrs. Darwin read reports of the state directors for New York, Indiana, Rhode Island, and Pennsylvania, all of which showed encouraging conditions.

Mrs. Wishart, president of the John Hart Society, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, made a most interesting report, saying in part that her society has \$50 with which a desk and chair for the Children's room in Continental Hall are to be purchased and that further gifts will be made in the future. Among other deeds of merit the society has taken a child from his work and will support and send him to school for a year.

The convention signified its appreciation of the accomplishments of the John Hart Society.

A telegram from Mrs. Rich, of Syracuse, New York, honorary vice president of the national society, was received and read. Mrs. Rich sent greetings to the convention, and regretted that sickness would prevent her attendance.

On motion the corresponding secretary was instructed to send a letter of sympathy to Mrs. Rich.

Reports from the Signal Lantern Society, of Boston, Massachusetts; Ann MacCartney Ramsay Society, of Alexandria, Virginia, and Molly Pitcher Society of New Jersey, were made and accepted. Mrs. Rhett Goode, state director for Alabama, spoke of the work in her state.

The loving cup offered at the convention of 1905 by Mrs. George W. Baird, vice-president of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, to the society contributing the largest amount of money to the Children's room in Continental Hall during the year, was awarded to the Valentine Holt Society, of San Francisco, California.

Mrs. Baird being absent on account of the death of her mother, Mrs. Lothrop moved that a message of sympathy be sent her also a vote of thanks for the loving cup. The motion was carried.

A vote of thanks was moved to Mrs. Hubbard, honorary national vice-president, for her work in California, and this being carried the corresponding secretary was instructed to write to Mrs. Baird and Mrs. Hubbard informing them of the action of the convention.

The emblem for the state having the largest number of societies was again awarded to New York.

The society pin offered by Mrs. Darwin to the boy or girl who should obtain the largest number of new members during the year was awarded to Miss Quisenberry, of the Capitol Society, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Cuthbert Harrison Slocomb, of Connecticut, was nominated as honorary vice-president of the national society for a term of five years.

Mrs. Lothrop urged the election of Mrs. Slocomb, paying a spontaneous and hearty tribute to the great friendship she has entertained for her during the many years in which Mrs. Slocomb was president of the local society in Connecticut, and then appointed by Mrs. Lothrop as director of the Children of the American Revolution of that state. Also Mrs. Lothrop paid an eloquent tribute to Mrs. Slocomb's ardent and unceasing devotion to the patriotic interests of her state, mentioning particularly her Colonial and Revolutionary work in connection with Fort Trumbull and its splendid collection of relics, and speaking of the reunions at her beautiful home, "Daisy Crest." This speech called forth much applause.

Mrs. Lothrop also spoke to the nomination of Mrs. Althea Randolph

Bedle, of New Jersey, as honorary state director, paying an equally warm tribute to her fitness for the position.

Both of these candidates were elected.

A vote of thanks was given Mrs. Lothrop for her gift of a wreath for the tomb of Washington and to Miss Yeatman for her work as state director for the District.

Mrs. George Marsh, national vice-president, Children of the American Revolution, offered a loving cup to the local society which shall contribute the most money to the Continental Hall fund before the convention of 1907, and received a vote of thanks for her generosity.

The convention then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ELIZA COLEMAN TULLOCH,
Secretary.

INFORMATION TO THE LOCAL SOCIETIES.

There may be as many local societies in a city or town as the national board may authorize. Any number of members may form a society as approved by its president. Members in good standing may be transferred from one society to another by applying through their president to the national treasurer, who shall send a transfer card properly signed to that effect.

Girls who have reached the age of eighteen may be transferred to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, without paying the usual initiation fee, provided all their dues to the Children of the American Revolution have been paid to the time when these girls became eighteen, and that within one year thereafter they apply to the national treasurer, Children of the American Revolution, for a transfer card.

Immediately upon the formation of a local society, the state director should communicate the fact to the national vice-president in charge of organization, Mrs. Charles C. Darwin, 1524 Twenty-eighth street, Washington, District of Columbia. Societies can not be recognized as such unless credited upon the national records.

Local societies may, if desired, set aside a fund from their treasury to be used in preserving patriotic places or for other express purpose.

THE FEE for each active member is fifty cents per year. Fees of active local members shall be thus divided: Twenty-five cents to the treasurer of the national society; twenty-five cents to the local society. Fees of members-at-large go entire to the treasurer of the national society. The fee for an honorary member is fifty cents paid but once to the national treasurer. Fees must be sent by the treasurers of local societies on the 1st and 15th of each month to the national treasurer, sending as many as possible at a time.

FOR BADGES, apply to the national treasurer, Mrs. Violet Blair Janin, 12 Lafayette Square, Washington, District of Columbia. Badges, \$1.00, which includes engraved name, national number, and registered postage.

FOR APPLICATION BLANKS, constitutions, permits for stationery, circulars, and all printed matter, apply to national corresponding secretary, Miss Martha N. Hooper, 1735 New Hampshire Avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. When requesting application blanks from the corresponding secretary, the applicant must enclose one cent in postage stamp for each blank, to cover expenses of same.

FOR CERTIFICATES of membership to national registrar, Miss Susan R. Hetzel, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia. Cost of certificate, \$1.00, which includes postage.

APPLICATION PAPERS, when filled out, must be forwarded by the registrars of local societies to the registrar of the national society on the 1st and 15th of each month. When forwarding to the national registrar application blanks that have been filled out, a two-cent stamp must be enclosed for the return of each duplicate blank.

FOR CHARTERS of local societies apply to national recording secretary, Miss Eliza C. Tulloch, 937 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, District of Columbia. Cost of charter, \$3.00.

When officers or members of local societies are writing to officers of national society, care must be taken to address the proper officer. Letters will be answered much more promptly and all confusion be avoided by carefully observing this regulation.

A WORD FOR THE CHILDREN.

Although it would be difficult to make other arrangements, still it is somewhat unfortunate to have the convention of the Children of the American Revolution occur during the week in which the congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution holds its sessions; for the importance of the parent society with its great numbers somewhat overshadows the younger and the latter's purposes and achievements make little impression upon the public mind even in Washington, where the annual convention meets.

In spite of these discouragements, however, the faithful women who as presidents of the societies in the cities throughout the country plant the seeds of patriotism in the receptive minds of the Children,—keep the organization alive from year to year, and on the 17th day of April, 1906, reported to the national officers at the annual convention assembled at the Church of the Covenant, Washington, District of Columbia, the encouraging state of the national society as the result of their serving.

In the department of this magazine which is set apart for the Children of the American Revolution a formal record of the proceedings of the convention will appear, but the writer desires in addition to allude briefly to several occurrences following that event which reflect credit on the Children and may, it is hoped, arouse increased interest in the society.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, April 17, a reception and tea was



Children of the American Revolution Around
Their Elm Tree at Mount Vernon.

given at Raucher's by the society which was largely attended by the members and their guests.

The founder, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the national president; Mrs. Fred T. Dubois, and other officers of the National Board of Management, received the guests, among whom were many prominent Daughters of the American Revolution.

The stately minuet was danced three times during the reception, those comprising the first set being very little children, those of the second somewhat larger and of the third, youths and maidens. All were in Colonial costume, which added greatly to the effect and acquitted

themselves admirably, having been drilled in the charming figures by the faithful state director for the District of Columbia, Miss Anna B. Yeatman.

General dancing and refreshments followed, and the whole entertainment was much enjoyed by all who attended.

On Thursday, the 19th of April, the society made its annual pilgrimage to Mount Vernon, where the young elm transplanted eleven



Children of the American Revolution at the
Tomb of Washington.

years ago from its native soil in Concord, Massachusetts, is steadily growing in strength and beauty.

Around this tree the officers and Children gathered, repeated the Lord's Prayer and sang "America." The Children gave the salute to the flag, which was borne by Ogle Singleton, and Walter Lockwood recited "Our Flag of Liberty."

Mrs. Lothrop, Mrs. Dubois, and Mr. Dodge, the superintendent of Mount Vernon, made short addresses, the latter, as is his custom each year, giving the society personal attention and special privileges.

From the tree the march was made to the tomb of Washington, where a wreath presented by Mrs. Lothrop was hung on the grating. Later in the day when the press of visitors was not so great, Mr. Dodge opened the gate of the tomb and allowed ten of the officers and Children to enter the sacred precincts of the last resting place of the



Elizabeth and Margaret Dubois,

Children of the American Revolution at Mount Vernon.

Father of his Country, while Mrs. Lothrop reverently laid the wreath on the sarcophagus which encloses his ashes.

In the evening the Children attended the patriotic meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, where they gave the salute to the flag and Walter Lockwood again recited "Our Flag of Liberty."

Thus closed another series of meetings which could not fail to have

their effect in impressing all who attended them with the value of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

"Delightful task! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind,
To breathe the enlivening spirit and to fix
The generous purpose in the glowing breast!"

A TRIBUTE TO THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Written during the Fifteenth Continental Congress.

On our expectant vision, is dawning faint, yet clear,
The splendid morning sunrise of womanhood's new sphere,
We can hear Time's hastening heralds whispering, whispering every-
where,
We can catch their words prophetic, wafted on the summer air.
Old Custom sits lamenting o'er the shackle and the chain,
And on her deserted hearthstone, broken links alone remain,
Of a prejudice and bondage, that through the silent years
Have clanged to each awakening of woman's hopes or tears.
If in our Nation's motto there is truth, ah! then indeed,
In this our vast assemblage we have strength for every need.
Each state and territory, responsive to the call,
Have hurried to the Congress that's held beyond the Mall.
From the north, but just emerging, from Winter's stern embrace,
Each Delegate has journeyed to her appointed place;
From the Mississippi valley, to the great ocean's tide,
The western Daughters bravely the distance have defied;
The southern woman, famous for her loveliness and beauty,
Left her sweet magnolia blossoms, when she heard the voice of duty;
The east, the proud descendants of old Colonial Dames,
Have in our Fifteenth Congress, all answered to their names.
March on, oh! dauntless women, by God's best smile caressed,
Upon some height of victory, your countless names shall rest,
For 'tis His hand that guides you, unseen, though it may be,
As He did your brave ancestors, when they fought for liberty.
By your inheritance I warn you, that you reach each shining goal,
Staunchly justifying kinship to your nation's honor roll.
Follow with unerring footsteps where the path to freedom leads,
Marking each new page of history with a woman's noble deeds.

—DOROTHY QUINCY CHAPTER, Quincy, Ill.

IN MEMORIAM

MRS. ELIZABETH LENNEN.

Denver Chapter (Colorado).—Mrs. Elizabeth Lennen, a "Real Daughter," passed on to the life more abundant, March 19, 1906. Mrs. Lennen was born in St. Clairesville, Ohio, February 4, 1823. Her maternal ancestor was Dolar Davis, whose son, Simon, was a member of the Colonial Congress. Her work as woman, mother, friend, was finished, and so—God's finger touched her and she slept.

JOSEPHINE ANDERSON,
Historian Denver Chapter.

MRS. DAVID COOPER, Quaker City Chapter, Philadelphia, died June 12th, 1906.

MRS. LOUISE HARDING RANDALL, beloved regent of Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Vineyard Haven, Mass., died suddenly in June, 1906. The chapter feels that it has sustained an almost irreparable loss and mourns for one whose generous spirit and willing hands administered to the good of all—the church, the home and her beloved chapter, which passed resolutions of sympathy.

MRS. ALICE A. JOSLIN, Capt. John Joslin Chapter, Leominster, Mass., passed to a higher life, May 2, 1906. She was a charter member and much loved. The chapter passed resolutions of sympathy and deep regret.

MRS. AMANDA ELLEN SHULTZ, Shadrach Bond Chapter, Carthage, Ill., passed to life eternal July 12, 1906, deeply mourned.

MISS NANCY MARINDA POTTER, charter member of Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter, died February 18, 1906. In every organization to which she belonged, she was an earnest, enthusiastic worker. The chapter passed resolutions of sorrow.

MRS. VELMA SKINNER WARD, Alliance Chapter, Urbana, Illinois, died in Chicago, February 23, 1906. She was a woman whose noble qualities of mind and heart endeared her to all. Beautiful resolutions were passed by the chapter.

MISS EMMA CAMP SAVAGE, corresponding secretary, Susan Carrington Clarke Chapter, Meriden, Connecticut, after a brief illness was called to her reward on high, March 11, 1906. The chapter adopted a touching tribute to her memory. Her unceasing labor and unselfish devotion to the interests of the chapter made her much beloved and greatly mourned.

MRS. ULRIC SLOAN (SARAH BUCKINGHAM), charter member and first registrar of the Columbus Chapter, Columbus, Ohio, died the twenty-sixth of June, 1906. She was an unusual woman and is deeply mourned.

BOOK NOTES

A Brief Narrative of the Ravages of the British and Hessians at Princeton, 1776-7.

The Princeton Historical Association, which has already published the *Fithian Journal* and a definitive edition of the *Poems of Philip Freneau*, is beginning the issue of a series of *Special Publications*, to consist of secondary unpublished historical material, and to appear simultaneously with the more important undertakings. The initial number of these *Special Publications* is a document hitherto supposed to have been written by Thomas Olden, a Princeton Quaker, and entitled "A BRIEF NARRATIVE OF THE RAVAGES OF THE BRITISH AND HESSIANS AT PRINCETON IN 1776-7." The narrative was written in the spring of 1777 and besides containing accounts of the battles of Trenton and Princeton is especially valuable as a description of the conditions prevailing in New Jersey during the memorable winter of 1776-7.

It is edited by Mr. V. L. Collins, Reference Librarian of Princeton University Library, who has been able to use in his notes much unpublished corroborative material bearing on the ravages and atrocities suffered by the people of New Jersey at the hands of the enemy. The edition is limited to 300 copies, which are obtainable from the Library of Princeton University at \$1.00 each.

This book will commend itself to all patriotic societies, particularly to the Daughters of the American Revolution. It is hoped that the Princeton Historical Association will continue their important undertakings.

The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution is a beautiful and attractive publication. Among other colored pictures is one of the flag of Col. John Procter's Independent Battalion. It contains the record of the Revolutionary ancestors of the newly admitted members, which will be of equal value to other patriotic societies.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1905.

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186 Lenox Avenue, New York, and
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C., and
2009 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

(Term of office expires 1907.)

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(Term of office expires 1908.)

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- Indiana, Mrs. WILLIAM A. GUTHRIE, Dupont, and 317 N. Penn St., Indianapolis.
Mrs. NATHAN SPARKS, 404 East Maple St., Jeffersonville.
- Iowa, Mrs. ROWENA EDSON STEVENS, Boone.
Miss HELEN SHAW, Anamosa.
- Kansas, Mrs. W. E. STANLEY, "Riverside," Wichita.
Mrs. ALEXANDER M. HARVEY, 1405 Polk St., Topeka.
- Kentucky, Mrs. JOSEPH N. MCCORMACK, State St., Bowling Green.
Mrs. MAURICE B. NASH, Paducah.
- Louisiana, Mrs. C. HAMILTON TEBALTY, 623 Lafayette Sq., New Orleans.
- Maine, Miss CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BALDWIN, 135 Cedar St., Bangor.
Mrs. CHARLES A. CREIGHTON, Thomaston.
- Maryland, Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
Miss ELEANOR MURDOCH JOHNSON, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ... Mrs. CHARLES H. MASURY, 48 Elm St., Danvers.
Mrs. GEORGE L. MUNN, 2 Northampton St., Easthampton.
- Michigan, Mrs. WILLIAM J. CHITTENDEN, 134 W. Fort St., Detroit.
Mrs. JAMES P. BRAYTON, 328 S. College Ave., Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota, Mrs. JOHN EDSON BELL, 2401 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
Mrs. ALEXANDER T. BIGELOW, 1930 Iglehart St., Merriam Park.
- Mississippi, Mrs. EGBERT R. JONES, Holly Springs.
Mrs. CHALMERS M. WILLIAMSON, 704 N. State St., Jackson.
- Missouri, Mrs. THOMAS O. TOWLES, Jefferson City.
Mrs. THOMAS B. TOMB, 619 East 9th St., Kansas City.
- Montana, Mrs. CLINTON H. MOORE, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
Mrs. EMIL H. RENISCH, S. Excelsior Ave., Butte.
- Nebraska, Mrs. STEPHEN C. LANGWORTHY, Seward.
Mrs. CONRAD HOLLENBECK, 606 E. Military Ave., Fremont.
- New Hampshire, Mrs. JOHN McLANE, Milford.
Mrs. FREDERICK J. SHEPARD, Derry.
- New Jersey, Miss ELLEN MECUM, Salem.
Mrs. E. GAYLORD PUTNAM, 219 Broad St., Elizabeth.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, 111 Palace Ave., Santa Fe.
- New York, Mrs. HENRY ROBERTS, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
Mrs. HENRY G. MUNGER, 426 Main St., Herkimer.
- North Carolina, .. Mrs. GEORGE PHIFER ERWIN, Morganton.
Mrs. THOMAS SETTLE, Asheville.
- North Dakota, ... Mrs. SARA M. LOUNSBERRY, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. JAMES L. BOTSFORD, 664 Wick Ave., Youngstown.
Mrs. JOSEPH BENSON FORAKER, 1500 16th St., Washington, and Cincinnati.
- Oregon, Mrs. MARY PHELPS MONTGOMERY, 253 7th St., Portland.
- Oklahoma, Mrs. ROBERT T. CARPENTER, 212 West 15th St., Oklahoma City.
Mrs. G. C. CHAMBERS, 115 East 6th St., Oklahoma City.
- Pennsylvania, ... Mrs. ALEXANDER ENNIS PATTON, "Terrace Villa," Curwensville.
Mrs. ELLIS LEWIS CAMPBELL, Wayne.

Rhode Island, ...	MISS ELIZABETH H. SWINBURNE, 115 Pelham St., Newport.
	MRS. STEPHEN F. FISK, 14 Main St., Pawtucket.
South Carolina, ...	MRS. ROBERT M. BRATTON, Guthriesville.
	MRS. THOMAS C. ROBERTSON, 1310 Senate St., Columbia.
South Dakota, ...	MRS. CRAIG S. THOMS, Vermilion.
Tennessee,	MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE, 316 W. Cumberland St., Knoxville.
	MISS SUSIE GENTRY, Franklin.
Texas,	MRS. SEABROOK W. SYDNOR, Houston.
	MRS. THOMAS J. GROCE, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
Utah,	MRS. MARY M. FERRY ALLEN, Park City.
Vermont,	MRS. F. STEWART STRANAHAN, St. Albans.
	MRS. CLAYTON NELSON NORTH, Shoreham.
Virginia,	MRS. SAMUEL W. JAMISON, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
	MRS. JOHN D. HORSLEY, 203 Federal St., Lynchburg.
Washington, ...	MRS. MOSES A. PHELPS, 2118 Second Ave., Spokane.
	MRS. THOMAS H. MCCOUGHTRY, 511 North C St., Tacoma.
West Virginia, ...	MRS. BALDWIN DAY SPILMAN, Parkersburg.
	MRS. DOUGLAS E. NEWTON, Hartford.
Wisconsin,	MRS. THOMAS HOYT BROWN, 182 14th St., Milwaukee.
	MRS. OGDEN H. FETHERS, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
Wyoming,	MRS. FRANK W. MONDELL, New Castle.
	MRS. H. B. PATTEN, 238 West 22nd St., Cheyenne.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society.* Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must be *endorsed by at least one member of the Society.* The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrar General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum of three dollars, covering the initiation fees and the annual dues for the current year, must accompany each application presented

to the National Society direct for members-at-large. The sum of two dollars, covering the initiation fee and one-half the annual dues for the current year, shall accompany each application forwarded to the National Society, through any local Chapter. All remittances should be made to the Treasurer General, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C. By a check or money order. Never in currency.

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F Street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTEENTH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution
(Concluded)

Washington, D. C.
April 16th to 21st, 1906.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FIFTIETH
CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS

AT THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON

1887-1888
THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CON-
GRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE DAUGH-
TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MORNING SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1906.

The congress resumed its session at 10.40 o'clock a. m., and was called to order by the president general.

The Rev. Dr. Steele offered the following prayer:

In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen.

Our Father, who are in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven; give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; and lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory, forever and ever, Amen.

Direct us, O Lord, in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works, begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy holy name, and finally we may obtain everlasting life.

O Almighty Lord, King of kings, and God of all nations, bless, we beseech Thee, this Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Pour out Thy Holy Spirit upon this organization. May its members be inspired in all their work by the Holy Ghost; may their hearts be filled with a love for Thee and all mankind. Let all their work be done in love and charity. Keep them ever faithful and loyal to the principles of true patriotism which were established by our forefathers. Let them and their work be a blessing to our country. All this we ask in the name of Thy Son, our Lord, Jesus Christ, Amen.

The peace of God which passeth all understanding keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son, Jesus Christ, our Lord; and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always, Amen.

After the congress joined in singing "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," the president general announced that by special request Mrs. Potts, who sang at the last congress, would now sing "Maryland, My Maryland," and that she would sing "My Old Kentucky Home," to-night. [Applause.]

Mrs. Potts sang "Maryland, My Maryland," receiving an encore.

The following telegram was read by the official reader:

Mrs. Donald McLean,
President D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

Ohio Society Sons American Revolution now in session at Cleveland sends fraternal greetings to Daughters of the American Revolution in national convention.

(Signed)

I. F. MACK, *President.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would like to send a return greeting to the president of the Sons of the American Revolution of Ohio, in response to the telegram which has just been read.

Mrs. HARDY. *I move that a telegram be sent.*

The motion was duly seconded and was agreed to.

Mrs. THOMPSON. This morning's paper accredits to Connecticut the singer of the "Marseillaise" last evening. Does that constitute a question of privilege?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will consider it so.

Mrs. THOMPSON. While we realize that many good things come from Connecticut, I wish to state that the singer of the "Marseillaise" last evening is a member of the Molly Varnum Chapter, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and Massachusetts women are broad enough to realize that the anniversary of the battle of Lexington belongs to the whole country; and with Rev. Edward Everett Hale to open the meeting in the morning, and Mrs. Lathrop, of Massachusetts on the platform in the evening, and Mrs. Williams, of Massachusetts, contributing a number on the program, we feel that very few, if any, of the Massachusetts delegation can find reason to feel aggrieved in any way. [Applause.]

Notices and announcements by official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman of tellers is ready to make her formal report of yesterday's elections. She will first make her report to the Chair, and then hand it to the official reader, in order that every one of you may hear the result. I recognize Mrs. Lindsay Patterson, of North Carolina, chairman of tellers.

Mrs. PATTERSON. I hereby hand in my report to the president general.

The ballot boxes were produced and placed on the platform.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We like you to have the visible evidence of all your prerogatives. The chairman of tellers reports to the president general, and she in turn asks the official reader to announce the results.

The official reader read the following report, on request of the chairman of tellers:

Your committee would respectfully submit the following report of tellers:

Number of ballots cast, 541.

Number necessary to elect, 271.

Number of votes invalid, 9.

For vice-presidents general:

Mrs. Park, 491.

Mrs. Barker, 488.

Mrs. Newberry, 468.

Mrs. Kearfott, 461.

Mrs. Bates, 459.

Miss Bowman, 416.

Mrs. Bushnell, 415.

Mrs. Hardy, 367.

Mrs. Evans, 358.

Mrs. Heneberger, 334.

Mrs. Leary, 277.

Mrs. Mondell, 239.

For honorary vice-presidents general:

Mrs. Lindsay, 440.

Mrs. Boynton, 330.

Mrs. Keim, 219.

With a few scattering votes.

Respectfully submitted and signed by

MRS. LINDSAY PATTERSON, *Chairman of Tellers.*

Mrs. Huling P. Robertson, Miss Anna Benning, and others.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, your Chair announces the election as vice-presidents general of

Mrs. Park,

Mrs. Barker,

Mrs. Newberry,

Mrs. Kearfott,

Mrs. Bates,

Miss Bowman,

Mrs. Bushnell,

Mrs. Hardy,

Mrs. Evans,

Mrs. Heneberger,

and to every one of these ladies the Chair extends the congratulations of the house and would say that the Chair relies upon them for support in our patriotic work.

The Chair would further announce as honorary vice-presidents general the election of

Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Boynton;

and we feel gratified to have two such accessions to our roll of honorary officers.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, you will see by reading

the list of honorary vice-presidents general that there are three vacancies, which fact we found out this morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, by virtue of a resolution of this congress some years since incorporated in the constitution as an amendment, it was decided that we should not have more than thirteen honorary vice-presidents general. Of course that permits us to have the full number of thirteen. It was not discovered until this morning that we have now but twelve including those two who have just been elected. Mrs. Lockwood has a statement to make.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. *I would now ask this house to make the third honorary vice-president general, Mrs. Keim.* [Applause.]

Miss Desha, Mrs. McWilliams and others seconded the motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I therefore would like to say that last year no balloting was done for honorary vice-presidents general. It was all done by *viva voce*. I therefore ask for that on the election of Mrs. Keim.

Mrs. McWILLIAMS. I am pleased to second the motion of Mrs. Lockwood.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the resolution seconded to the effect that this house vote upon the nomination and election of Mrs. Keim, to fill the last vacancy as an honorary vice-president general, and Mrs. Lockwood further asks that this vote be *viva voce*, which is entirely in consonance with our past precedents. The Chair will now put the resolution. All in favor of electing Mrs. deBenneville Randolph Keim, of Pennsylvania, for honorary vice-president, will please say "aye;" those opposed, "no." Motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Keim stands elected an honorary vice president general, and I have the honor of announcing her election. Ladies, let me further congratulate you on the most expeditious election that I remember in the Continental Congress. Yesterday morning you nominated. You did not commence to cast your ballots until half past four or five o'clock yesterday afternoon. This morning all your elections are announced. I congratulate our house.

Miss MILLER, Madam President-General, in order to make this election perfectly valid, may I ask that the recording secretary be empowered to cast the ballot?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. She cannot, unless it was unanimous. I think we had better proceed to unfinished business. You have not yet nominated and elected the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE or the business manager of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. You may use your own pleasure as to whether you have a ballot or not. You must, of course, elect by a majority vote.

Mrs. ORTON. *Madam President General, in view of the magnificent service rendered by the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, I move that this house elect Mrs. Elroy M. Avery by acclamation.*

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. HAMILTON WARD. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The attention of the Chair is called to the fact that the unfinished business which we are now taking up, this election, would not necessarily or properly come before the reading of the minutes; but Mrs. Lockwood, whom we are always so glad to recognize, and Miss Desha in seconding, were very anxious indeed that the election of the honorary vice-president general, just chosen by *viva voce*, should be made without delay at all, in order that all the announcements of elections should take place at the same time. Now, the regular order of business is not suspended in a parliamentary way except by a two-thirds vote. I do, however, consider that it would be far wiser for us to continue these other two elections, the editor and the business manager of the American Monthly Magazine, and the Chair would be glad to entertain the motion for the suspension of the regular business to that effect.

Mrs. BELL. *I move that the regular order of business be suspended until the elections are concluded.*

Mrs. TERRY. I second that.

The question was taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the motion was agreed to.

Miss LATHROP. While we wait for this resolution to come up, would it be in order to offer a vote of thanks to the tellers who several times have served in that capacity? If it is in order, *I should like to offer that vote of thanks.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is in order.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

The official reader read the pending motions, as follows:

In view of the magnificent services rendered in the past, *I move that the present editor, Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, be re-elected by acclamation.*

(Signed)

MARY ANDERSON ORTON, AND
CAROLINE M. MURPHY.

Miss DESHA. I ask Mrs. Orton to take out the words "by acclamation" and to substitute the words "by *viva voce vote*."

Mrs. ORTON. I am glad to do that.

The question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I congratulate Mrs. Avery and the magazine.

We next have the nomination and election of our business manager—I was just going to state the name.

Mrs. TERRY. *Madam President General, I offer the same resolution that prevailed in regard to the election of the editor.*

Mrs. HAZEN. I second that. I rose to make the same motion.

Miss MILLER. I also would like to second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. *It is moved and seconded that this house, in view of the magnificent services rendered by Miss Lockwood as the business manager of the magazine, re-elect her by a viva voce vote.*

This is seconded by Mrs. Hazen, of New York, and Miss Miller, our corresponding secretary.

The question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know our magazine is taking on a new lease of life, and I congratulate ourselves upon it. The special order of business for which we suspended the regular business now having been accomplished, and all elections consummated, I wish to ask the advice of the house. You have not yet announced the election of state regents. That should come under the head of elections. Do you desire to announce them now under this order of special business?

Mrs. HAZEN. *I move that we do that.*

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. *It is moved and seconded that the announcements of state regents be now made.*

The motion was agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the roll call of states and the announcement of the election of state regents.

Mrs. KNOTT. Are the state vice-regents to be announced also?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. The vice-president general in charge of organization comes to me and says that the list which has been sent to her is not quite completed, but will be in the course of five minutes. In the early days of this organization it was usual for a member in each state to rise and announce the election of the state regent and later of the state vice-regent. Recently it has become the procedure to send those names in writing to the vice-president general in charge of organization. She enters them upon a list, and reads the full list to you for your acceptance, and the matter is concluded. Is it your pleasure that this regular procedure be carried on as last indicated? If I hear no objection it will be done. I hear no objection. This is simply following the precedent of the last few years. I ask unanimous consent of the house, pending the completion of this list, to bring before you a suggestion. Have I the unanimous consent of the house to do so?

Mrs. MURPHY. Make it unanimous.

(Unanimous consent was given.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Last night at our patriotic meeting I announced that we were not able to transact business at that meeting, but I announced that as early as practicable this morning I would bring forward the suggestion to this house that by resolution it not only express its sympathy, which has already been done, for the desolation in California, but that some sum of money be placed at the disposal of the state regent and the vice-president general from California, to aid in mitigating the dreadful suffering there. [Applause.] I need not say to you women, that we who have received, so freely, gifts from all over this country for our patriotic purposes, have received liberal contributions from the Pacific Coast, thousands of miles away from the

center. I need not adjure you. Freely ye have received, freely give! I will entertain a resolution to this effect.

Mrs. HAZEN. *Madam President General, I rise to offer a resolution that we aid the sufferers in the stricken district of California. Lest there might be some question as to the legality of taking money from our treasury for that purpose, I would like—*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no question.

Mrs. HAZEN. I was going to offer the resolution that we all give spontaneously and freely as we can, and according to our means. I do not wish to offer this in opposition to the wish of the president general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I suppose every member of this society will sooner or later do something individually. Of course, the Chair cannot offer a resolution, but the suggestion of the Chair was that this organization officially send a sum of money to our Daughters of the American Revolution officials in California. Certainly the Continental Congress is in full power to say how its moneys shall be used. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. *I move that we appropriate \$1,000, and that the treasurer be empowered to pay the amount immediately.*

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We talk about a precedent. You know that almost the first money that we appropriated was to preserve the waste of Jamestown Island, which was being washed away by the waters. If you can do it in that case, you can do it in the waste of a city that has been devastated, and its people starving. I second the resolution.

Mrs. HAZEN. I would like to go on record as seconding the motion to appropriate \$1,000 from our treasury..

Mrs. HARRIS. May Galveston second that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. There is a second from Galveston.

Mrs. Masury of Massachusetts, Mrs. Rounsaville of Georgia, Mrs. Sydnor of Texas, Mrs. Stevens of Iowa, Mrs. Chittenden of Michigan, and delegates from Colorado, Ohio, Wisconsin, and New York, seconded the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I suggest that the House rise and second that.

The delegates rose.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, it is practically a unanimous vote. All in favor will please say "aye."

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe it will bring a blessing to every individual member of this congress, and to this congress itself, that it is thus able to aid the sufferers from such desolation and devastation.

Mrs. KINNEY. May I make an additional motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. KINNEY. *I move that the president general be empowered to appoint a committee of three members to take charge of personal contributions, which shall be placed in the ballot box, said ballot box to remain on the platform until the close of the congress.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee; Miss Forsyth, of New York, and Mrs. Terry, of New York; also by Mrs. Hazen and Mrs. Murphy.

MISS FORSYTH. *Madam President General and ladies, I should like to offer an amendment to the effect that this committee shall continue to serve and be responsible for money sent in from all parts of the country as we go back to our homes.*

Mrs. TERRY. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That would be a large undertaking.

MISS FORSYTH. It is a large undertaking, but it is no larger than we have done for our nation when we were engaged in war, and the devastation now seems to be equal to what we had before us then.

Mrs. MURPHY. I think every member of this house here will have to do that in her own state and town when she goes home. Let us give as freely as we can and put our contributions into this box here to-day, and then, I think, our committee will have done all that it ought to be asked to do. [Applause.]

MISS FORSYTH. I am not particular about the committee, but I think there should be some definite arrangement now for us to continue this work as we go back to our homes.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Do you mean that this special work must be done by the chapters?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, there is no mandatory right to so instruct the chapters.

Mrs. TERRY. I seconded that amendment, but I see the point now made. Every town will have a local committee to which contributions can be made. It will make a machinery for the committee which we now cannot measure.

Mrs. BELL. The contribution we make this morning is a contribution for an emergency. This is a tremendous emergency. The people need this money right now, and a great many people may defer present giving if they are influenced by the thought that they have an opportunity to do it later. It seems to me that it will be best for us to give this money now, and give all we can, and not adopt the amendment. I speak against the amendment, but I want to speak very strongly for the motion.

Mrs. MURPHY. I wish to say that I thoroughly appreciate the feeling of the maker of the amendment, but this amendment imposes great labor on the committee. It would have to correspond with every little town where there was a chapter. The ladies in the chapters in those towns will give to their local committees, which will be formed immediately to help the sufferers. I therefore think it is too great a strain on the resources of all the Daughters of the American Revolution population of the United States, to have a separate Daughters of the American Revolution committee whose work is to be continued after we leave

here. I therefore must speak against that amendment and refer it to the original resolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. TERRY. Have I the privilege of withdrawing my second?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly. Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. TERRY. I wish to withdraw my second, because I see the point that has been brought forward so clearly.

Miss FORSYTH. I ask you to listen carefully, for I think my purpose has been a little misunderstood. *I move as an amendment to Mrs. Kinney's resolution that the committee be appointed, or the treasurer general be also appointed, to receive contributions in the future from chapters and from communities whom the Daughters of the American Revolution may lead, in aid of California.*

Mrs. TERRY. Before we pass that, I think the treasurer general should be consulted in the matters as to whether she is willing to receive it or not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Any one has the right to offer a motion or an amendment, and it must be voted on in that way. The question will first be on the amendment. Of course the amendment relates to the continuation of this work at home. All in favor say "aye," those opposed "no."

The amendment was rejected.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now revert to the original resolution that the president general be empowered to appoint a committee of three members to take charge of contributions, to be placed in the ballot box, said ballot box to remain on the platform until the close of this Congress.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to; and the president general appointed Mrs. Kinney as chairman of the committee, stating that she would appoint the two other members of the committee after consultation.

Mrs. OSBORNE, of New York. A question for information, whether pledges will be accepted, if placed in the box, to be redeemed on the return of the members to their homes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have no doubt the chairman would be very happy to do so.

Mrs. HART, of New York. Madam President General, would it now be in order to offer a resolution to the effect that every chapter regent, on her return home from this congress, immediately call a meeting, while the interest is still fresh and the enthusiasm is still great, and try to influence her chapter to give as much as possible for the relief of the sufferers at once?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. May the chair ask Mrs. Hart to be good enough to make that as a suggestion? Because we hardly have the mandatory power to force any chapter regent to call a meeting.

Mrs. HART. Yes, I meant to recommend.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Hart, of New York, recommends that every

chapter be called together immediately, while the interest is still fresh, and asked what it will contribute.

Miss FORSYTH. I second that.

Miss HUEY. I have two pledges with me. What will I do with them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think you might drop them in the box.

I will now ask the vice-president general in charge of organization to come forward and announce the state regents and vice-regents.

Mrs. WILLIS. Daughters, I was going to buy Mrs. Kinney a bunch of flowers, but we thought the money would please her better if dropped in the box for the California sufferers. I spoke to her about it, and she said, "Yes, certainly." The amount is twenty-six dollars. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Kinney was to have been presented with a bunch of violets and other flowers, but I have no doubt she will be glad to have the contribution to the fund instead. The vice-president general in charge of organization will now announce the elections of state regents and vice-regents.

Mrs. Main, the vice-president general in charge of organization, presented the following list of state regents and vice-regents, which was read by the official reader:

STATE REGENTS AND STATE VICE-REGENTS.

- Alabama, Mrs. J Morgan Smith, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Mrs. Aurora P. McClellan, Athens.
- Alaska,
- Arizona, Mrs. Walter Talbot, 505 7th street, Phoenix.
- Arkansas, Mrs. John S. McClure, Little Rock.
Mrs. Mattie Knox Hayman, Van Buren.
- California, Mrs. Harry N. Gray, 2334 Steiner street, San Francisco.
Mrs. Cameron Erskine Thom, "The Angeles," Los Angeles.
- Colorado, Mrs. John Campbell, 1401 Gilpin street, Denver.
Mrs. O. W. Mallaby, 1707 Lake avenue, Pueblo.
- Connecticut, Mrs. Sarah Thomson Kinney, 46 Park street, New Haven.
Mrs. Tracy B. Warren, 504 Seaview avenue, Bridgeport. *
- Delaware, Mrs. Clarence Draper Sypherd, Dover.
Miss Juliet Agnes Cummins, Smyrna.
- Dist. of Columbia, Mrs. Ellen Spencer Mussey, 416 5th street, Washington.
Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins, 1830 T street, Washington.

- Florida,Mrs. Agnes M. Cook, Mandarin.
Mrs. D. G. Ambler, 411 West Church street, Jacksonville.
- Georgia,Mrs. James A. Rounsaville, Rome.
Mrs. P. W. Godfrey, Covington.
- Idaho,
- Illinois,Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Highland Park.
Mrs. Charles W. Irion, 1131 Post street, Ottawa.
- Indian Territory, .
- Indiana,Mrs. William A. Guthrie, Dupont, and 317 N. Penn street, Indianapolis.
Mrs. Nathan Sparks, 404 East Maple street, Jeffersonville.
- Iowa,Mrs. Rowena Edson Stevens, Boone.
Miss Helen Shaw, Anamosa.
- Kansas,Mrs. W. E. Stanley, "Riverside," Wichita.
Mrs. Alexander Harvey, 1405 Polk street, Topeka.
- Kentucky,Mrs. Joseph N. McCormack, State street, Bowling Green.
Mrs. Maurice B. Nash, Paducah.
- Louisiana,Mrs. C. Hamilton Tebault, 623 Lafayette square, New Orleans.
- Maine,Miss Charlotte Augusta Baldwin, 135 Cedar street, Bangor.
Mrs. Charles A. Creighton, Thomaston.
- Maryland,Mrs. J. Pembroke Thom, 828 Park avenue, Baltimore.
Miss Eleanor Murdoch Johnson, Frederick.
- Massachusetts, ...Mrs. Charles H. Masury, 48 Elm street, Danvers.
Mrs. George L. Munn, 2 Northampton street, Easthampton.
- Michigan,Mrs. William J. Chittenden, 134 W. Fort street, Detroit.
Mrs. James P. Brayton, 328 S. College avenue, Grand Rapids.
- Minnesota,Mrs. John Edson Bell, 2401 Park avenue, Minneapolis.
Mrs. Alexander T. Bigelow, 1930 Iglehart street, Merriam Park.
- Mississippi,Mrs. Egbert R. Jones, Holly Springs.
Mrs. Chalmers M. Williamson, 704 N. State street, Jackson.
- Missouri,Mrs. Thomas O. Towles, Jefferson City.
Mrs. Thomas B. Tomb, 619 East 9th street, Kansas City.

- Montana, Mrs. Clinton H. Moore, 328 E. Broadway, Butte.
Mrs. Emil S. Renisch, S. Excelsior avenue Butte.
- Nebraska, Mrs. Stephen C. Langworthy, Seward.
Mrs. Conrad Hollenbeck, 606 E. Military avenue,
Fremont.
- New Hampshire, .. Mrs. John McLane, Milford.
Mrs. Frederick J. Shepard, Derry.
- New Jersey, Miss Ellen Mecum, Salem.
Mrs. E. Gaylord Putnam, 219 South Broad street,
Elizabeth.
- New Mexico, Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, 111 Palace avenue, Santa
Fe.
- New York, Mrs. Henry Roberts, 14 Clinton Place, Utica.
Mrs. Henry G. Munger, 424 Main street, Herkimer.
- North Carolina, .. Mrs. George Phiifer Erwin, Morganton.
Mrs. Thomas Settle, Asheville.
- North Dakota, ... Mrs. Sarah Mason Lounsberry, Fargo.
- Ohio, Mrs. James L. Botsford, 664 Wick avenue, Youngs-
town.
Mrs. Joseph Benson Foraker, 1500 Sixteenth street,
Washington, and Cincinnati.
- Oregon,
- Oklahoma, Mrs. Robert T. Carpenter, 212 West Fifteenth street,
Oklahoma City.
Mrs. G. G. Chambers, 115 East Sixth street, Okla-
homa City.
- Pennsylvania, Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, "Terrace Villa," Cur-
wensville.
Mrs. Ellis Lewis Campbell, Wayne.
- Rhode Island, Miss Elizabeth H. Swinburne, 115 Pelham street,
Newport.
Mrs. Stephen F. Fisk, 14 Main street, Pawtucket.
- South Carolina, .. Mrs. Robert M. Bratton, Guthriesville.
Mrs. Thomas C. Robertson, 1310 Senate street,
Columbia.
- South Dakota, ..
- Tennessee, Miss Mary Boyce Temple, 316 West Cumberland
street, Knoxville.
Miss Susie Gentry, Franklin.
- Texas, Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, Houston.
Mrs. Thomas J. Groce, 3112 Avenue O, Galveston.
- Utah, Mrs. Mary M. Ferry Allen, Park City.
- Vermont, Mrs. F. Stewart Stranahan, St. Albans.
Mrs. Clayton Nelson North, Shoreham.

- Virginia, Mrs. Samuel W. Jamison, 1016 Franklin Road, Roanoke.
Mrs. John D. Horsley, 203 Federal street, Lynchburg.
- Washington, Mrs. Moses A. Phelps, 2118 Second avenue, Spokane.
Mrs. Thomas H. McCoughtry, 511 North C street, Tacoma.
- West Virginia, .. Mrs. Baldwin Day Spilman, Parkersburg.
Mrs. Douglas E. Newton, Hartford.
- Wisconsin, Mrs. Thomas Hoyt Brown, 182 Fourteenth street, Milwaukee.
Mrs. Ogden H. Fethers, 51 St. Lawrence Place, Janesville.
- Wyoming, Mrs. Frank W. Mondell, New Castle.
Mrs. H. B. Patten, 238 West Twenty-second street, Cheyenne.

Mrs. PATTON. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, at our state meeting in Pennsylvania we unanimously elected Miss Minnie F. Mickley state vice-regent. Upon the adoption of the amendment relating to residence, our delegation met and considered the subject in all its phases. We decided that there was no question in our minds that Miss Mickley was a resident of Pennsylvania, but wishing to act in the broadest sense of the amendment, and Miss Mickley offering her resignation as state vice-regent, we elected a new state vice-regent; but we wish this congress to know that we were unanimous in feeling that Miss Mickley was a resident of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. HAZEN. I move that this announcement of these state elections to the congress shall be the official confirmation of such elections.

Miss MILLER. I second that. (Also seconded by Mrs. Terry.)

Mrs. THOMPSON. What does that mean?

Miss DESHA. I do not think we should make a motion like that until we have a discussion on the amendment that brings up the point. We do not want to put it into the hands of the congress, if it means that you cannot elect without this congress confirms. If it is just simply the compliment that we pay by welcoming them here, I think we should be glad to do it. I do not think we should rush into a thing that is really a legal point, without due consideration.

Mrs. ROOME. I ask that the resolution be read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It shall be read.

The official reader read as follows:

Resolved, That the announcement to the congress of all state elections is the official confirmation of such election.

Mrs. HAZEN. The idea I intended to convey in that resolution is this: If you refer to the constitution you will see that all state elec-

tions must be announced here. It is to be inferred, of course, that the announcement here completes that election; but having been recently appointed upon a committee to decide whether that was the case or not, the committee concluded there was some ambiguity in the form of expression, by saying, "State elections shall be announced here." We are left to infer that that announcement does complete the election, and my motion is simply to strengthen that, and clarify it by saying that the announcement does confirm the election. In its present form it is not explicit, and by adding that, which I intended to offer as an amendment to the constitution when that subject is under consideration, that they shall be confirmed in that way, it is merely extending the meaning and explaining it a little.

Mrs. THOMPSON. It seems to me this is a matter for an amendment to the constitution, if it means anything. If it means nothing, what is the use of a resolution of this kind?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair does not consider that the resolution means nothing. The Chair has recognized the mover. The resolution is an important one. I am anxious to pay to Mrs. Hazen all courtesy. She has offered this resolution, which certainly ought to be very clear.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Will the president general state the meaning of the resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, she did not offer the resolution and she cannot construe the meaning of a member's resolution. She will be glad to have the mover explain its meaning once more.

Mrs. BELL. *I move the previous question.* (Not put.)

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH. May we hear from Miss Desha on this point?

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, I feel that we ought not to take a resolution like this, over which we have disputed, and pass it here without due consideration. In the beginning, we said that the delegates came here and elected their state regents, and announced the election to the congress. That was the original meaning of it. We had nothing in the world to do but to hear it and to welcome them, and in many years it was not even voted on. I remember once it was stated by the president general that this does not require a vote. Then there was a statute passed by the National Board that the election is completed by the announcement here. Now, that is what we have been disputing on, whether that election being completed here was absolutely necessary to the election of state regents. I hold that the state delegates may elect their state regents, and we have nothing to do but receive them. [Applause.] If we pass this resolution to confirm, then we will go on disputing next year what confirming means. *I therefore move to lay that motion on the table.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Murphy, and Mrs. Draper.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Just one word of statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, a motion to lay on the table is not debatable.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I want to make one statement.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is statement, and not debate?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. We always have taken it here that when the election of state regents is announced to this congress, it completes the election, and you cannot get around it. I am sorry to differ with our charming secretary, but that is the fact.

Mrs. KING. *I move that the report of the vice-president general in charge of organization be received.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Hardy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there was a motion before the house, which was germane to the list read by the vice-president general in charge of organization. That motion was a further action relating to that list. Now, there has been a motion offered to table that motion, and a motion to table is not debatable. You have heard the statement made by Mrs. Lockwood. Are you ready for the question of tabling?

The question being taken, the motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mrs. KING. *I move that the report of the vice-president general in charge of organization be received by this congress.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is received in its reading. Is that your wording?

Mrs. KING. *I move that it be accepted.*

Mrs. HARDY. I second that.

The motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The report is accepted, and the election of the state regents and state vice-regents is considered as consummated. We will now return to the minutes of yesterday. You ladies will remember that you have been transacting this business of the unfinished election under a special order, which allowed us to depart from the regular business and take up special business. We are now about to return to the regular business.

Mrs. LEIGH, of Virginia. I rise to a question of privilege, and move to further suspend the order of business, and to hear the report of the Jamestown committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a motion before you that the regular order of business be still further suspended to hear the report of the Jamestown committee. Is that seconded?

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Delafield.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of the further postponement of the regular business, and the hearing of the report of the Jamestown committee as special business, will please say "aye." Ladies, it takes a two-thirds vote to suspend the regular business, and the Chair does not consider that a two-thirds vote was given in the affirmative. Consequently, we will return to the minutes. The Chair states that unless

there is objection from the house, she will call for the report of the Jamestown Committee immediately upon the reading and adoption of the minutes. She hears no objection, and she will make that the first order of unfinished business.

Mrs. SYDNOR. I rise to a question of privilege. I find that there is an erroneous opinion prevailing among the ladies of the convention that Texas has only two chapters, that we have a very small registration in our state, and, in other words, that we were not worthy to have a vice-president general. Ladies, we have fifteen chapters, as our year book just printed will testify. We have over 600 Daughters in our state. We have taken a thousand-dollar room here to finish. We will give some other testimonials of our ability to cope with other states, and I hope this will be satisfactory evidence to all that Texas is abreast of any state of the union. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the minutes, please.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is just a minor correction, that there should be only one seconding speech in addition to the nomination.

Last night was a patriotic meeting. The recital of what took place is most interesting, but it is not a part of our official action. You have heard the minutes of the regular business to-day. If there are no corrections, they will stand adopted as read. The Chair will keep her promise and call immediately for the report of the chairman of the Jamestown committee, in order that we may at once hear this most valuable report.

Mrs. PURCELL, chairman of the Jamestown committee, read the following report:

REPORT OF THE JAMESTOWN COMMITTEE.

Madam President, Ladies of the Board, and Daughters of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: At the Thirteenth Continental Continental Congress a resolution was introduced looking to the erection by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution on Jamestown Island of a permanent memorial. This resolution was carried, and Mrs. Fairbanks appointed a committee to consider the question, and to report back to the Fourteenth Congress. This committee met in Richmond, Virginia, on the 8th of April, 1905. They visited Jamestown in order that they might after personal observation of the place be able to make a more intelligent report. After careful consideration they decided unanimously that a building of some permanent kind, which would be a home for the society, would be the best form for this memorial to take. (Their reasons were too numerous to be incorporated in this report, but if the congress desire I will be glad to tell them.)

In accordance with this decision the committee reported to the Fourteenth Congress and asked for authority to construct this house.

A resolution was passed approving this report and referring the work to the National Board for completion. After the Fourteenth Congress adjourned our present president general graciously reappointed me chairman of this committee. In accordance with the instructions from congress our committee met in Washington during the first week in November, 1905, at which time the chairman presented for consideration plans and drawings of about a dozen houses which had been brought to her from England by the United States engineer in charge of the government work at Jamestown, Colonel Yonge. Due consideration was given to these various plans and the unanimous choice fell to the house in which Sir Walter Raleigh was born in Devonshire, England. This house appealed to us both from an architectural as well as sentimental point, and the chairman was instructed so to report to the board. This she did, with the request that the board take no immediate action, but simply consider the matter and refer it to a later meeting for final action, which it did. At the January board meeting the question came up for discussion and the action of the board was to appropriate \$200 (or so much thereof as might be necessary) for the use of the committee to secure plans and specifications for this house and for any other expense incident to their work and to request the committee to present the same to this congress for final action. In accordance with this order the chairman immediately wrote to England and ordered these plans prepared. On their receipt she put them in the hands of an architect in order that she might be furnished with the necessary specifications to bring to you. The committee met yesterday (Wednesday) and fully discussed these plans and specifications. The committee was unanimously in favor of the memorial and of the plans presented, the only discussion being the question of the material to be used in the construction of the house. The architect having stated that if built of frame with stucco and pebble dash that the cost would be within \$5,000, but if built of brick with stucco and pebble dash that it would cost approximately \$5,500. Finally the following resolution was offered by Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia: "I move that this committee approve the plans and specifications for a Jamestown memorial building as presented by the chairman and recommend that the Fifteenth Continental Congress appropriate from the current fund \$5,500 for its erection, of the most permanent material which the chairman and the constructing architect find it possible to employ within that amount." This motion was unanimously carried and the chairman so reports to this congress.

Respectfully submitted,

LYDIA PLEASANTS PURCELL, *Chairman.*

Mrs. PURCELL. Before making the motion for the adoption of the report, I want to state that of the \$200 which was appropriated for the use of our committee, we have spent \$85.01. In the second place, if this report is approved and this appropriation made, there is an archi-

tect in Richmond who is one of our foremost architects, who has offered us his work free of all cost. This architect is Mr. Albert F. Hunt. In the third place, I would state that if this house is built, it will not cost this association anything after its completion, as it will be turned over to the keeping of the association which owns the historic part of Jamestown Island. So that the house once built will be ours, and we will have no expense whatever in keeping the house in order. I did not think it necessary, in any way, for me as chairman of this committee to appeal to this house in behalf of Jamestown. I think it goes without saying, after what Mr. Tucker said here the other day, that we are all of us heart and soul in favor of doing everything in the world that we can for Jamestown and for the exposition. I would also explain one thing to the ladies. It is not clear to them all that Jamestown is not where the exposition is to be held. This house is to be placed on Jamestown Island, within three hundred yards of the very spot where those first vessels moored. The Jamestown Exposition is to be held forty miles further down the river, at Sewell's Point, just outside of Norfolk, but this house is to be a permanent place, and we all know also that nobody will go to the Jamestown Exposition without going to Jamestown Island. And how can they go to Jamestown Island if this house is not built and there is no shelter for their heads? There is no shelter there of any kind, and if we put this memorial there, as the committee recommend, and as has been suggested, we will be the only people there to offer shelter to the world at large when they go there; and I think it puts us in the most absolutely unique position of any organization which I have ever heard of in my life. *Therefore, as the chairman of this committee, I move the adoption of this report.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Masury.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this most interesting report. Its adoption is moved. I recognize Mrs. Masury, of Massachusetts.

Mrs. MASURY. Madam President General and members of the congress, years ago, this resolution was first presented to you, I was asked by Major Goode to present it to congress, the first one that was ever presented. Massachusetts was asked to do this, and we were very glad and very happy, but those of you who were here and who remember that glorious address that night by Major Goode will remember how he claimed the earth and the fullness thereof for Virginia, and how when Massachusetts got up to offer her little resolution, there seemed to be nothing left for Massachusetts, albeit we had thought we left at home Bunker Hill and Plymouth Rock and a few other things back there. Nevertheless, now and then, we recognize our southern sisters. [Applause.] And although our friends from Virginia tell us that they originally owned Massachusetts, aye, and away on to Canada, we are very glad that they did. [Applause.] We could have been placed in no better hands; but after a while there did come some Pilgrim

Fathers to old Plymouth Rock. [Applause.] It is our pleasure now to ask you, one and all, to join with Virginia, and there to raise a monument that shall last forever, not alone for Virginia, not alone for Massachusetts, but for all our grand organization, and we will have a house that will shelter those who come to visit us, and it will be of such a nature that this audience can well vote to accept it, and all within five thousand dollars. Therefore, Madam President General, *I move the adoption of this resolution.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Surely the motion of Massachusetts and Virginia is sufficient. The Chair recognizes Mrs. Leigh.

Mrs. LEIGH, of Virginia. Madam President General, and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution. I do not come here because I consider myself an orator, for that will very soon demonstrate itself, whether I am or not in your estimation. I come to speak in behalf of this resolution. I would like to say that it occurs to me that this is a mighty small building to house the masses and hordes of people from all parts of the world that we expect to receive and shelter there. I want to say that this committee of eighty-eight people is not, does not represent the Daughters of the American Revolution, and to distinctly impress upon you that Jamestown is not Virginia, nor is it Rhode Island, New York, or Nebraska, or Oregon, but it is ours; every state in this union has an interest and a pride in it. [Applause.] And we call upon you to help us; upon every Daughter in this assembly to go to the four corners of this country and proclaim this. Interest the men in your section to help us make this a most magnificent occasion, so that our president shall not be ashamed that he has called the nations of the world to assemble there. We are going to have that exposition in a very unique manner. We are all tired of expositions; but this will not be on the lines of expositions generally. There is to be the grandest naval display that the world has ever seen. We are to have demonstrated there, in waters which have no superior,—the old Hampton Roads—the fight between the *Merri-mac* and the *Monitor*, which revolutionized naval warfare entirely and put upon the waters the first ironclad vessels. We will make you so happy when you come that you will go home delighted. I am much obliged to you for your attention. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. One main point before voting on this action. She forgot to say that only one-half of this money will have to be paid this year; so that it only takes \$2,500 or a little over, \$2,750 or something; the rest can be paid next year; so that we do not deplete our treasury by paying \$5,000 in one year, which makes quite a matter.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, as the representative of Georgia and in the name of Georgia, the child of Virginia, as of Massachusetts, I desire to second this motion, offered by the regent of Massachusetts, and I desire further to ask that the representatives of every state here, that stands not only upon the ground given it by

the mother of states, but every state which has sprung up by the result of brave men who have gone to help to build them up, out through the middle west, out through the further west, even where the waters of the great Pacific roll through the Golden Gate, all over this great nation, in every state we can find that strength has been added because Virginia has sent out her sons to help, without regard to locality, to strengthen and build up the nation,—I ask that every state that feels this tie binding you to Virginia, join with Georgia in seconding this motion. [Applause.]

Mrs. SYDNOR, of Texas. Madam President General, we of Texas believe that there is no north, no south, no east, no west, but one great, glorious country. [Applause.] I therefore make the motion that all join in seconding this motion of the Jamestown committee.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I will simply second that, everything that Texas has said.

Mrs. ERWIN, of North Carolina. Madam President General, I second this motion in the name of Sir Walter Raleigh, who founded the first English settlement in America, that of Roanoke Island in North Carolina. I am only sorry to say that my sister in Virginia has stolen our thunder. It was our intention to have this house placed upon Roanoke Island and we hesitated a little about going into that project; but while we are devoted to our state, we are, first of all, Americans, and we say, anything done for her honor reflects glory on North Carolina. [Applause.]

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. [Great applause.] Ladies, I am before you to-day not to speak for the south at all; I wish to endorse everything that Mrs. Masury has said, because she will be surprised, when she comes south, to see how many of us are descendants from those who landed at Plymouth Rock. We want all of the eastern people to come and see what fine representatives we southern people make of our eastern ancestors. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BRATTON, of South Carolina. On behalf of South Carolina, Madam President General, I most gladly second Mrs. Masury's motion.

Mrs. NOYES, of Illinois. Madam President General, a representative of the middle west, who has visited Jamestown, wishes to speak emphatically in favor of this motion, because it seems as if it would be so delightful to pass a motion in which every one could concur. The idea of the Daughters being hostesses in this house should certainly appeal to every woman, and in listening to Massachusetts and Virginia sparring I am reminded of the similarity between what might happen if Adam and Noah should dispute the distinctive rights of Eden and Mount Ararat. [Laughter.] In saving this first settlement in Virginia for the ladies we are saving our Eden. [Applause.]

Mrs. HARDY, of Kentucky. Madam President General, one of Ken-

tucky's chapters bears the name of one of Virginia's sons. I second this motion.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. Madam President General, a representative of the middle west, who has not been to Jamestown, desires to second the resolution.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. I second this resolution.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Arkansas. Arkansas wishes to be placed on record as seconding this, because Arkansas considers it a great honor in being placed upon the Jamestown committee, through her state regent. We appreciate that. I wish to add that the descendants of Virginia in Arkansas form a majority of our charter members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and we have a very strong representation from the descendants from Massachusetts; therefore, we in Arkansas desire to be placed on record as supporting this resolution.

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, Pennsylvania wishes to second this resolution.

Mrs. PORTER KING, of Georgia. *Madam President General, I move the previous question.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. [Smiling.] Please do not move the previous question, as the Chair wishes to speak.

(Motion withdrawn.)

The resolution was seconded by South Carolina, Maryland and West Virginia.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. It seems to me we need only have a rising vote, as it is unanimously seconded.

Mrs. PURCELL. Wait until the president general speaks for us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to ask Mrs. Lindsay Patterson to take the chair.

Mrs. Patterson assumed the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I speak at the request of the Jamestown committee. I am in hearty accord with this project. It will not take any argument now to bring the house to our standpoint, because you are all here. But the importance of this question persuades me to say that I regard this as one of the most distinctly American patriotic projects this organization could indulge in. [Applause.] As has been ably stated from this platform, it is not a matter of locality, it is not a matter of state pride; it was the beginning of the English speaking race of this whole country. [Applause.] There was an opportunity given to the National Board of Management, under authority given by the last Continental Congress, to act in the interval of the meetings of the congresses; but by universal decision we felt it best to refer this matter back to the pleasure of this congress for final confirmation. How wise our judgment was, has been well proven, because to go into such a project without the full, earnest and ardent support of every Daughter of the land would wound each one of us. We want to go into it, *con amor*, as one great, big national project. And hereafter, when the

exposition is over and the years have gone by and many of us have passed on to the reward we confidently believe awaits high, patriotic souls, our successive generations will honor us for the unselfish patriotism we have shown. I shall go back and take the chair and will ask a full, rising vote upon the adoption of this report. [Great applause.]

The president general thereupon resumed the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The question is upon the adoption of the report. All in favor will please rise. [Those in favor of the resolution rose.] All opposed, rise.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, you never called for the negatives to speak a word against it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may rise and vote against it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. No, I want to say something against it. The negative was put, but if you had given us a chance to say something; I tried to get recognition.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You should move a reconsideration of the vote [had it been taken]. I do not mean to "cut you off," but I have put the negative. However, by unanimous consent of the house, we will hear Mrs. Ballinger.

(Cries of "No! No!" and cries of "Yes!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair asks unanimous consent to hear Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, I wish to extend my thanks to the Chair, to this body, and to Virginia, for the courtesy extended to myself. I want to say that while I go on record as never wishing to divert our funds in any way from this great cause we have in hand, I do want to say that people, or some people down at Jamestown,—and I signed a paper not later than two or three days ago—are to go to the government and ask the government to give us this building. They should do it down there; they should do this for the women at that great exposition. We are now passing this before we can get a hearing before the government. We think we can get this money, and give us the chance.

Mrs. PURCELL. May I answer her, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, if there is continuous consent.

Mrs. PURCELL. If there is any objection, I won't say a word.

(Cries of "Go on!")

Mrs. PURCELL. Madam President General, and Mrs. Ballinger, of the District, that building will not be put on Jamestown Island; it cannot be put on Jamestown Island. The government has appropriated \$50,000 to put a monument on Jamestown Island to the early settlers. Jamestown Island has 22½ acres of land, which belongs to a private association of women, and the government cannot put a stick or a stone there without our consent, and they have not got the consent. [Great applause.]

Mrs. BALLINGER. May I go on record as being absolutely opposed to this appropriation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The vote was all in the affirmative, but I will now ask those opposed to rise.

(Three persons rose.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces that by a large majority the committee's report is adopted. [Great applause.]

Mrs. PURCELL. Madam President General and ladies, you heard the invitation that was extended to us the other day by Mr. Tucker, president of the exposition, and we agreed to accept that invitation. I had yesterday a telegram from the exposition company asking that before this body adjourned they would set some special time when it would suit our convenience to have this great meeting out on the exposition grounds, in order that the time which we select for our next meeting, be set apart for our use. I would therefore ask that somebody make a motion to that effect, setting a time when this body will gather at the exposition as a body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are suggesting that some time be set when we may have a general meeting there?

Mrs. PURCELL. Yes. The exposition company is anxious, so that nothing can infringe.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General, to make a statement. A great many ladies in this house do not understand that the Continental Hall funds cannot be appropriated for this building; it is simply out of our current funds, which have nothing to do with the Continental Hall.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I endorse that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is correct.

Mrs. DAVIS. Now, Madam President General and ladies, I am coming before this congress to say that what I don't approve of in this resolution is that you are dividing it; it was suggested that you pay part of the appropriation this year, and part next. You have no right, ladies, to incur a debt for our next congress. You must have it paid by this congress, or not at all. Now, I want you ladies to keep on the straight path and not get involved in a difficulty that you cannot get out of; you don't know what you are doing; you must pay your \$5,000 while this congress is in authority and not leave a debt over to the next congress. The next congress may think differently when they get to it. Our constitution says you must not make a debt for the next congress. So, ladies, my advice, as your treasurer general, is to pay this entire sum to the Jamestown exposition at once.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our treasurer general means this: A few moments since our Mrs. Lockwood suggested these payments be made in two sections, \$2,500 a year, but the treasurer general thinks (and very wisely) that this congress in adopting this report should authorize the treasurer general to pay the full sum to the Jamestown committee. You

see we are not incurring a debt at all, because, of course, there are ample funds in the current fund; but it is wiser not to leave anything open for another congress, because we have no power to bind any future congresses. Each congress, when it comes into session, transacts its business and adjourns and dies, there is no congress then until the next one, and it is better, the treasurer general suggests, and I am quite sure the house will be in accord with her, to authorize the payment of the money at once. The Chair would entertain the formal resolution, authorizing the treasurer general to be ready to pay out that \$5,500. I understand that to be the sum, Mrs. Purcell?

Mrs. PURCELL. That was the sum in the resolution, Madam President General.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, is the sum mentioned in the resolution?

Mrs. PURCELL. The sum mentioned in the resolution was \$5,500. Of course, we all know, I suppose, and it ought to go without my saying it, if all that money is not necessary, it will be returned.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. *Madam President General, I move that the treasurer general be empowered to pay \$5,500 for the erection of a memorial at Jamestown, to the Jamestown memorial committee, upon the written order of the Jamestown committee.*

Mrs. MURPHY. I second that motion.

Mrs. Walker also seconded the motion.

Miss HUEY. Madam President General, I simply wish to insert this amendment: \$5,500, or so much of it as may be necessary.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Rounsaville do you accept that?

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, I said: "\$5,500 upon the demand of the committee." If they desire \$5,500, they will take it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the resolution and you have heard the amendment. Do you desire to press the amendment, Miss Huey?

Miss HUEY. Oh, not at all.

Mrs. PURCELL. Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, might the chairman of the Jamestown committee amend that resolution by saying *on the order of the building committee of the Jamestown committee*?

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I would be very glad to accept that.

Mrs. PURCELL. The chairman of the committee would not take that responsibility, but the chairman of the committee will have a special committee to take charge of this building, and that committee must be responsible.

Miss HUEY. I will withdraw my amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The resolution is now made, and Miss Huey has withdrawn her amendment. The Chair understands it is to the effect that the treasurer general be empowered to pay out the sum of \$5,500 upon requisition of the chairman of the Jamestown committee, for the erection of this building. All in favor will please say "aye."

[The "ayes" voted.] All opposed, "No." [There was one "no."] It is carried. The statement has been made, as a matter of course, that if the full sum is not expended, the residue will be returned to the congress.

A MEMBER. I simply ask for information, Madam President General. Who owns the land down there? Does it belong to the Daughters?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. An association for the preservation of Virginia antiquities, I am informed, which has offered to take care of the building after it is erected.

MISS HARVEY. Madam President General, is new business in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, not yet.

MRS. KENDALL, of Maine. The lady requested that some day be named for the celebration at Jamestown. *I move, Madam President General, that the matter of setting the date for a Daughters of the American Revolution day at Jamestown exposition be referred to the National Board.*

MRS. TERRY. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that the setting of a day be referred to the National Board. You have heard the resolution. All in favor will please say, "aye;" and those opposed, "no."

The question was taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All of these motions must come here in writing you understand, ladies.

MRS. ALLEN, of Utah. Madam President General, I would like just a little matter of special business that interests all travellers here. I wish to present this resolution. The resolution is presented by the state regent of Utah and seconded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, of Alabama in behalf of the members of this congress from the far west. We are required to ask this so the Board of Management may make a request for us. We are given three days before the meeting of congress to buy our tickets to come to this congress. It does not do us any good in the world. It is waste paper. We buy our return ticket to Chicago and we get a certificate from Chicago here, which is a mere bagatelle. We don't count it at all. It won't buy the papers or pay for the tips. *This is a resolution asking that the railroad committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution request that the period of three days prior to the opening of this meeting be extended to such time as will secure to the delegates the provisions of a reduced rate on our return tickets, to apply only on tickets purchased by members of this congress residing west of the Missouri river.* In the face of this awful calamity, which touches many, if not all, in this house, unless we do something, and all we can, in making some provision to bring delegates from the west, west of the Missouri river next year cannot be represented.

MRS. HENRY. As chairman of the committee on railroads and transportation, I wrote to every manager of the various railroads in this

country, not one letter, but perhaps a half dozen, begging them, especially those west of the Missouri river, to extend the time. They refused, in every instance, to do it; they gave no reason for it, except it was generally said there was to be but three days. I brought up the matter of the inauguration and told them they always did it then. They said it was because there were many thousands coming here at that time; in this instance, there were less than a thousand, and that they never gave over three days. So I am sure I did all that was in my power to do. I do not want you to think I left anything undone that should have been done. Of course, if the congress makes a united effort, perhaps, we may be able to do something. I hope they will try.

Mrs. ALLEN. Madam President General, I am asked to make some explanation to those living east of the Missouri river. You can come here to Washington in the three days; Salt Lake City, it takes four days by paying extra fare on the limited trains. It takes six days from Colorado, and seven days from Washington state. We would like time enough to get our certificates. The railroad people in Salt Lake City helped me by giving me a railroad certificate and telegraphing to Chicago to have it recognized in Chicago. They could do no more, unless it is made a petition to the railroad people. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the Chair knows of the great efforts of the chairman of the railroad committee to have this effected, but it requires constant and united action, and it is a most reasonable request that our far western states make. You have heard the matter brought here as a matter of resolution.

Mrs. HARRIS, of Texas. I second the motion.

Motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair believes by this united action something may be done. Mrs. Henry, we wish publicly to thank you, as chairman of the railroad committee, for all you have done, and this congress is going to assist you as a whole.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. *Madam President General, I move we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.*

This motion was duly seconded.

The question was taken and agreed to. At one o'clock p. m. a recess was taken until eight o'clock p. m.

EVENING SESSION, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1905.

The congress resumed its session at 8.45 o'clock p. m., the president general being escorted into the hall by the minute men.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will open this meeting by the Lord's Prayer, offered by one of the first elected chaplains general of this organization, and its charter member, Mrs. Bullock. You will all rise and follow her in the Lord's Prayer.

The congress rose and followed Mrs. Bullock in reciting the Lord's Prayer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your president general would like to state what was the intention in calling this meeting, or reception, or evening of honor, whatever you may denominate it, for the charter members of this organization.

It came around in this way. About eighteen months ago I met one of the very first members of this organization, who was a charter member for some two or three years in the eastern part of the country before any chapters were formed in her locality who had never been at a congress where the charter members were mentioned one way or the other; and she said, "Mrs. McLean, knowing well those of us who stood together in the first years of the organization of our society, and knowing that you feel the same interest that I do, I think if you ever become president general we ought to have one evening, or one hour at least, devoted to reminiscences and to knowledge of one another as *charter members*." That little seed took root in my mind, and after I became your president general, and we were preparing for this congress, I concluded to submit the suggestion to my co-officers on the Board of Management, and if they thought well of it, we would have a certain time allotted to honoring the charter members.

All who joined our organization during the first year of its formation became charter members. We had eight hundred and odd the first year, and we now, as you know, have passed far into the fiftieth thousand of membership. These first eight hundred odd members became interested purely and simply through patriotic motives, without any idea how large and prominent the organization would become. Now, we have five hundred and odd left upon the roll of charter members; and upon learning this, it seemed even more eminently proper that those of us who *are* left should congregate together to-night and ask our younger sisters to join with us in remembering the earliest days of our great society. It had been earnestly hoped by every one of us that Mrs. Koger A. Pryor, one of the very first members upon the roll and also our chairman of this committee, would be able to be here; but her health is very frail, her husband is not well (both of them marvellous, however, in having passed over three score years and ten and still maintaining all that vitality of mind and charm of manner which we usually associate with real youth). I know that every Daughter agrees with me in universal commendation of Mrs. Pryor in her wonderful gifts. I was about to say that I consider her, perhaps, our most distinguished woman of America. Her mind has been so brilliant, since the earliest days of her youth, she has lived through such vicissitudes of peace and war, and following peace, her work among individuals and in literary fields is so widely known on both sides of the ocean, that it were gilding refined gold for me to speak of it. And more than all that, her tenderness of heart and her en-

couragement to all younger women should lead us, each one, to look to her example and advice in this organization, as a priceless privilege. My only regret to-night, as I stand here, is that she is not with us. If she were, you would all be filled with that same dazzling admiration that illumines my heart when I think of her; and I call upon my conferees, the charter members of this organization, to bear out every word I say about her.

[Touching the small charter member's badge.] I would say here that all the ornaments and all the badges and all the insignia of office which have been presented to me, or that may come to me, tenderly as I prize them, are as naught beside this little yellow badge—for I, too, am your charter member. [Applause.]

In the loss of the presence of Mrs. Pryor, who, up to the last minute, we had hoped might be with us to address us, we hardly knew just what form of entertainment to present to you to-night. However, with a little music, we believe that, this being a woman's organization, nothing could fill us with more thorough pleasure during this evening than polite conversation. [Applause.] We hope that every charter member in this house will come forward upon the platform. I know there are charter members in the hall who are not upon the platform. We will listen to music, and we will then ask our charter members to rise in a body and receive such members on the floor as wish to come forward and see and shake hands with, or more nearly view your jewels. How poor were Cordelia's beside my Gracchi! She had only *two* little jewels! Thereafter we will ask any charter members who will be good enough to do so, to volunteer a little reminiscent talk. We believe it would restore most thoroughly the spirit of the early days. I now extend our welcome to our charter members, who will come forward to this platform. [Applause.]

The Washington Nordica Mandolin Quintette played a musical selection.

Mrs. PATTON. Madam President General, I should like to present a motion to the house. At a meeting of the Pennsylvania delegation held at Washington, District of Columbia, on Tuesday, April 17, 1906, the following motion was carried unanimously, that the Daughters of the American Revolution of Pennsylvania extend to Miss Julia K. Harding, vice-regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, our love and sympathy in her recent serious accident and a prayer for her speedy recovery; and that at the reception given Friday evening for charter members the state regent present to the congress a resolution of sympathy to Miss Harding, who was one of the charter members, No. 741, and who was one of the earliest and most enthusiastic workers, she having represented her chapter in the first eight years of the National Society's life. In accordance with this resolution, *I move that the Fifteenth Continental Congress send to Miss Julia K. Harding our sympathy and our hopes for her speedy recovery.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Prince and was unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. ROBERTSON. Madam President General, and members of the Continental Congress, we do not claim to be so small a thing as the hub of the universe, but we claim to be the whole thing. You all know that the south abounds in birds, especially in mocking birds, and Texas now wishes to play the part of mocking bird to Georgia, and to furnish a patriotic song for the Daughters, for the benefit of Continental Hall. "The Song of the American Flag" is composed by Mrs. Emily Reagon, a member of our chapter, Betty Martin, of Temple, Texas. She comes of a patriotic line of ancestry and claims hereditary membership in one of the Iowa chapters. The song will now be presented to the audience by a member of the College of Music of Washington.

Mme. de Reuter sang the song, being much applauded.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a sentiment that re-echoes in every heart, whether charter member or not, "Three cheers for the American flag." [Applause.]

Miss MILLER. *May it not be in order to send a greeting to Mrs. Pryor?*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will be glad to hear the proposition made by Miss Miller. She suggests a resolution, by which shall be sent to the chairman of the committee on charter members, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor, our message of greeting and of regret at her absence, and (I have no doubt) of our appreciation of her services to this society.

The motion was seconded by Miss Hetzel and unanimously agreed to.

The official reader read the following telegram:

Mrs. Donald McLean, D. A. R.,
Washington, D. C.

Health positively forbids coming. Express my great and affectionate regrets.

SARAH A. PRYOR.

Also the following telegram:

NEW YORK, April 20, 1906.

Miss Mary Desha,

Recording Secretary General, D. A. R.,
Continental Hall, Washington, D. C.

Cannot accept invitation just received for to-night. Express regrets and give congratulations to president general, officers and charter members, National Society Daughters American Revolution.

FRANCES PARSONS EDWARDS.

Miss FORSYTH. *I move that we offer our greetings to Mrs. Walworth, whose absence we deeply regret, and which is caused by her illness.*

The motion was seconded by Miss Desha and Miss Dorsey, and unanimously agreed to.

Miss HETZEL. *I move that we send our greetings to Mrs. William D. Cabell, who has been such a mother to this society.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would second that, if she could—for one of her earliest recollections as a charter member is of meeting in Mrs. Cabell's home for conference, before we had a congress.

Miss FORSYTH. I second that motion.

The question being taken, the motion was unanimously agreed to.

OFFICIAL READER. I am requested to read the following motion:

A motion to be offered by Ellen Hardin Walworth and seconded by Mary Desha to the charter members of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution assembled in Continental Congress April 20th, 1906:

Resolved, That we, charter members of this National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, have for fifteen years tested its principles, objects, sentiment and government; we find it good, patriotic, wise and elevating, and we do hereby promise, so long as we live, to promote by effort and influence,

- 1. The perpetuity of its constitution;*
- 2. A development of the legislative powers and methods of its Continental Congress;*
- 3. The completion and endowment of its Memorial Continental Hall;*
- 4. The development and improvement of its magazine of American history;*
- 5. The concrete national unity of its organization;*
- 6. The independence and zeal of its chapters within the strict limits of patriotism, history, genealogy and education, especially education in good citizenship;*
- 7. To maintain the authority of its board of managers within the limits prescribed in the constitution and by-laws.*

ELLEN HARDIN WALWORTH, *Charter Member.*

(The signature of every charter member, without titles, is requested.)

Miss DESHA. In the absence of Mrs. Walworth, I offer this resolution.

The resolution was seconded by Miss Janet Richards, and agreed to, all the charter members rising to endorse it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know that Mrs. Walworth, absent though she may be in body, is with us in spirit, and will be grateful that we have abided now, as many times in the past, by her judgment.

Miss FORSYTH. *I should like also to move a greeting to our first treasurer general, who has long been separated from us through many sorrows, but I am sure is with us to-night in spirit—Mrs. Marshal McDonald.*

Miss DESHA. I have a letter from Mrs. McDonald sending her greeting and blessing.

The motion was seconded by Miss Miller and unanimously agreed to.

MISS DESHA. *I have a message also from Mrs. Shields, and I move that we send greetings to her, and I should like also to include in that General Shields.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no objection, we will include General Shields.

The motion was seconded and unanimously agreed to.

MRS. LOCKWOOD. *I should like to move also a vote of thanks and remembrance of the good works of Mrs. Hogg, of Pennsylvania; she was one of the first members of our society, and her work has always been felt.*

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

MRS. TERRY. Is a motion of sympathy in order?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

MRS. TERRY. *I move that the Fifteenth Continental Congress send to Mrs. Esther King, wife of General Horatio King, a message of sympathy in the recent loss of her brother. Mrs. King is a charter member and expected to be present.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Patton and was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to ask any one of the charter members, or all of them, to give us reminiscences of particular incidents that they best remember in the early days of our organization. Think, all of you sitting here, what it was when we gathered then, when the entire membership of the society was nothing like so great as the membership of this congress and, therefore, when we first came as a body, we could assemble (very pleasantly, politely and amiably) in the drawing room of Mrs. Cabell. The first congress was held in a very little church which many of us here remember, and it was a long while before we could be quite weaned away from that to Chase's Theatre. And I must admit that it seems more like the old days to be back here, for although our auditorium is so much larger, there is something in the shape of it that suggests that old church with the little raised galleries at the sides; and it seems as though we were coming home again, after a period of banishment.

MRS. KNOTT. Madame President General, you are leaving us nothing to say, you are giving it all yourself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will not do it again.

MRS. KNOTT. Of course, I am willing to speak of the early meetings of this society, although I had not the honor of being in the first meeting that organized it. I attended the first meeting I was invited to, in the month of November, 1890. This meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Cabell, and I cannot mention Mrs. Cabell's name without pausing a moment to pay her a tribute of honor. Mrs. Cabell's hospitable house was the first home of our society, and she was really the first proposer of Continental Hall. At a conference held at her house in October, 1891,

a conference consisting of chapter regents and national officers, Mrs. Cabell made an address, as usual, in which she used this language.

"What our society wants is first a home, a building where we can keep our treasures and records, a large hall where we can have debates and addresses; a fire-proof apartment to preserve our relics and treasures."

Hardly fourteen years have passed since that suggestion was made, almost then in the spirit of prophecy, and we are now on the eve of the full realization of it all. I do not think our history offers a single incident of so rapid progress in the society as this. Having succeeded in fourteen years, by voluntary contributions, to a voluntary society, without the assistance of a city, state or nation, is something to which I think we can challenge the world for a parallel of such success. And while we have been so successful materially, our moral success has been great and phenomenal. We have cultivated and encouraged the love of country throughout the land. We have encouraged the study of Colonial and Revolutionary history. We have preserved our almost forgotten records, of the Revolutionary heroes who were almost forgotten; we have marked the spots of heroic deeds, and we have taught our children to walk in the footsteps of the fathers and the founders of this republic if they wish to preserve and possess that great boon of freedom and independence which their fathers left to them. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, there is one body of people that I never forget, and to whom we ought to offer our thanks to-night, and that is the Sons of the American Revolution, who turned us out of their society. [Applause.] I asked one of their prominent members why he did it. He said that the reason why they turned us out was that they did not want us to come to their banquets. They have continued to have their banquets—we have Continental Hall! [Applause and laughter.]

Miss DORSEY. Charter Members and Members of the Continental Congress, Miss Desha's voicing our thanks to the Sons of the American Revolution, who turned us out, brings us by very easy steps to our very origin. It seems that at the Louisville, Kentucky, meeting in April, many years ago (1890), the Sons decided, when the question was raised, that we could not belong to them. I do not think it was altogether such an ungallant thing as that, but perhaps because they recognized our powers, and knew if we were turned out of their organization we would grow into what we have grown into. I am going to think that is what they meant when they would not admit us. At any rate, one of their members took up the gauntlet, Mr. McDowell, of New York, and wrote a very strong letter on the subject, and when it was first announced, our own Mrs. Lockwood wrote the story of Hannah Arnett, and told it in such a splendid way that we were perfectly delighted to think that we had brought forth such a woman; and then a grandson of Hannah Arnett wrote a letter in answer, and called on the women of American

Revolutionary descent to form an organization and call themselves the Daughters of the American Revolution. This letter of Mrs. Lockwood's I have long hoped and wished to have struck off as one of the first documents we will put in our library, and I hope her chapter will take that up as one of its first presentations to the library that we are going to finish. That was in July. The national life of the country began in July, and our national life as an organization began in July. Then in August came the call for a meeting, the preliminary meeting having resulted in no action. The meeting was called, but the weather was so rainy that only three members responded, Mrs. Walworth, whose name you heard to-night, Miss Washington, whom you all knew and who is now no more with us, and Miss Desha, who is still in such active service. They were the three members present on that ninth of August, and began the forming of the board. In October we were organized in the home of Mrs. Lockwood, and from that beginning, with eighteen organizers present, we have grown as you see us. Now I have always hoped that, as over at Arlington there is a bronze tablet telling the story of the wonderful homestead and the vicissitudes through which it has passed, in our Continental Hall we will have a tablet bearing this history of these historic dates; of the preliminary meeting in Louisville, of the letter written about Hannah Arnett by Mrs. Lockwood, the answer by Mr. McDowell, the August meeting of these three ladies, the organizing meeting in October; and from that point we swept on in numbers like the waves of the sea. But I should like to see that early beginning written in raised letters on a bronze or brass tablet and put in our hall, where all who visit it may see and know that out of those beginnings, by the energy, patriotism, zeal and courage of the women of the country, this wonderful organization has grown to what it is and what it has accomplished. For a long time many people thought we were going to be a social organization, and I have been told that it was an aristocratic organization. I answered, "Yes," that it was an aristocratic organization, founded on the true aristocracy of America, the aristocracy of merit, the men who put their heads in the noose to fight for liberty, the men who had prices set on their heads. They were the great nobility of early America, and we, their descendants, are glad to commemorate them and to call them the great American aristocracy.

Then came the work of the Daughters in the states. People began to realize that we were a patriotic factor, and then the war gave us our chance to do our women's work; and this evening, when we look about us and see what we have accomplished, it is hard to realize that it all has come in so short a time from such a small beginning. We have told our story in a memorial of stone. We are going to put up our columns to the memory of the Thirteen Original States. The non-Colonial states have their memorial in color above us, to look up to as we look up to the states they represent.

One single point remains for me to tell you, and that is a talk I had

once with Miss Washington, one of these three ladies of whom I spoke. She, as you know, was a Virginian, and belonged to the great historic family of that name. There came during the civil war a terrible day when the battle of Fredericksburg was to be fought. The preliminary battle sent so many wounded into the town of Fredericksburg that she, although heart and soul bound to the interests of the confederacy, waited so long to nurse the Union wounded she could not escape with her aged father the next day, and during the whole of that dreadful day that saw the storming of the Heights, when the troops five times were beaten back by the withering fire on the hill, that gentlewoman, that devoted, faithful daughter, lay under the trail of a gun, the only shelter she had from the rain of bullets, shielding with her body her old father, whom she was trying to take through the lines to a place of safety. After that terrible battle was fought, there was a worse battle to fight, the battle that followed the declaration of peace; and in those days Miss Washington said she heard so often, through court and camp, and often in the pulpit, the echoes of the terror and griefs and sorrows of the civil war, that it occurred to her it would be a good thing to form some organization where all the country would come together on a common ground, and that was her inspiring motive from the beginning of the organization to the end of her life. So in the beautiful reception that our president general and you are giving to the charter members, it is most befitting that we carry deeply in our hearts the name of Miss Eugenia Washington, one of our founders.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am very grateful that Miss Dorsey has mentioned this name. It is the name of one to whom we are all deeply grateful.

Mrs. KEIM. Madam President General and Charter Members, we are very young to begin the reminiscent period, when we are only fifteen years old, but as that is the order of the day, I want very much to say a word about how some of the state regents began to work. We were nominated and elected by the board in February, and one of our number, Mrs. Osborne, of Illinois, sat down and said, "How shall we go to work?" We had no precedent, we had not much knowledge, and some of us did not know what our great-grandmother's name was, and we were not quite positive whether our grandmother's name was Mary or Susan, but we hoped to learn. We sat down and we said, "What shall we do first?" And we said, "We will go to people that we know ought to be able to tell us, and learn who our grandmothers were. Within a month Mrs. Osborne started in Chicago. When those people went to Connecticut, she found that the eligible ladies with whom she was acquainted were all joining the Sons of the American Revolution. Then, of course, she had to wait until they concluded to join a society of which they knew nothing. We had no precedents, and did not know exactly how it was going to turn out, but in a little time they began to realize the value of the society. But no one can realize now how earn-

estly and at the same time how hopelessly those five state regents first looked upon the cause of which so few of us knew more than a very little. The first thing to ask was, "Do you know your grandmother's name?" Very many were surprised to find that they could not remember whether it was Mary, or what it was.

Now, if I may have another minute, when the subject of Continental Hall was first talked about, the proposition to erect a building that would cost a hundred thousand dollars, on a lot costing a hundred thousand dollars, seemed to be something so enormous that we might live to see it, but it was remarked that the older ones would hardly do so. You will recall that in 1894 or 1895, we drew up the plan of a very indifferent looking building that seemed to us very enormous, so large an undertaking, that we might hope to build it if we lived long enough. I am free to say that, much as I hoped for the society, and for the ultimate construction of Continental Hall, I never thought to live to see ourselves gathered in the building under our own roof, as we are to-night.

One more thought, Madam President General. It seems to me our own regent of Maryland, as well as the others, will recall with pleasure our meetings in Mrs. Cabell's hospitable home. It was so new a thing for ladies to go, that our husbands escorted us, and often they waited. So many of the husbands became great friends, and enjoyed good times while waiting in the library for us to finish our discussions. Sometimes we referred to them for their judgment; but does any one remember that they ever took it? [Laughter.]

A DELEGATE. They were the advisory board.

Mrs. KEIM. They were the advisory board, and, possibly because they were the husbands of the ladies seeking the advice, I do not remember that we ever actually took their advice. There was Mr. Knott, Mr. Cabell, Mr. Shields, who was our legal advisor; Mr. Howard Clark, the husband of our registrar general; Mr. McDonald, the husband of our treasurer, and Mr. J. Brown Goode, whose wife was chairman of one of our committees. Mr. Goode was the author of our insignia, giving us the spinning wheel. I stop here to say that we may recall with pride the earnest counsel and the splendid support of the husbands who were there. There were a great many more beautiful things that the other ladies will remember.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. How lovely it is to feel that we are now, to-night, really extolling and making immortal the help and assistance of mere man! Those nights when they escorted their wives to those meetings—how little could they have dreamed that some day, through so doing, they would become really famous. [Laughter.]

Miss RICHARDS. Madam President General, and Ladies of the Congress, thus far you have heard my voice only in an official capacity, as your reader. As a charter member, many reminiscences return to me to-night, some of which I would like to give you. As I indulge so much

in statistics, perhaps, it would be natural that I should give you a few dates to start with. I want to remind you, in a chronological way, of the formation of our society and the dates of our early congresses. To start with, you all know that our organization was formed in the summer and fall of 1890, the preliminary meeting of the summer of 1890 having been alluded to by Miss Dorsey, and the formal organization having taken place on October 11, 1890, when, as one of the medallions in this hall indicates, we were formally organized. During the first year of our organization, during the winter of 1890-1, we devoted ourselves particularly to the consideration of our constitution, and I well remember the first constitutional convention, if I may so call it, which was called in May, 1891, in the parlors of the residence of Mrs. Cabell, that charming, hospitable home where we enjoyed so many delightful entertainments, and where the board meetings were held in the first year or two of our organization. I well remember how we discussed the proposed amendments to the first constitution, how Mrs. Lockwood and I sat side by side, and desiring to maintain order, we scribbled notes to each other back and forth on the edge of the printed copy of the constitution. I still have that historic document in my possession, with the notes along the border, showing how weighty those subjects seemed to us then, and how anxious we were to have that constitution just right, as early as 1891.

In the fall of 1891, we began to consider the first congress, and in February, 1892, the first congress was held in the little church, as our president general had said, at the corner of Thirteenth and L streets, known as the Church of Our Fathers. I remember how proud we were when we assembled 150 delegates in that church. We thought we were doing great things. I also remember in the second congress, when we began to have our first voting, that the tellers were appointed to count the votes for the new president, and those tellers were your present president general and Miss Richards. [Laughter.] We were then respectively secretaries in our chapters, Mrs. McLean being secretary of the New York City Chapter, and I the secretary of the Mary Washington Chapter, the first chapter organized in the District of Columbia, a chapter we are proud to refer to as being the mother of the chapters in the District. [Applause.]

I remember when the time came to count the votes, the table was placed at the end of the aisle, in sight of all, and Mrs. McLean and I sat there and suggested that the congress give attention while the tally was called, one, two, three, four, five, check, and so on, everybody listening, all attention, everyone interested as we counted the vote before the congress in less than one hour. [Laughter.] Contrast that with the arduous work of your tellers now, who are obliged almost always to devote the entire night to counting the ballots of this large, magnificent organization.

I remember, too, in that congress we were discussing what was then

the vexed question, long since passed and almost forgotten,* the revising of our constitution to adopt the clause that only lineal memberships should be accepted; and when the time came to count that vote, Mrs. McLean and I were again tellers, and I remember how it turned out, thirteen in favor of collateral and all the rest in the congress in favor of the lineal, and what a laugh we had at the result. The laugh was rather on me at the time, as I was the one who led what I recognized as the forlorn hope for the collaterals. I was honestly convinced at the time, and most gracefully and willingly accepted the decision of the large majority, that we could not accept collaterals, although I myself came into the society on four lineal lines. When we announced our defeat, our only consolation was that the thirteen votes cast for collaterals were the exact number of the thirteen original states. [Laughter.]

I remember many other instances of the congresses of the old days, but one more that I particularly wish to call attention to, that we found very interesting and I think profitable, was the having of what was called orators. It was a very ambitious phrase, I admit, but the idea was this: We started in with the thought that it would be a good thing to bring literary contributions to the congress from the various states, of matters pertaining to the Revolution, in the way of short papers, and the people elected in the various chapters throughout the country to represent their chapters or states were known as "orators." I remember I had the honor of being the first orator, so-called, elected for the District of Columbia, in the first congress. In the second, I was a delegate. In the third, again I had the honor of being elected as "orator," and if you will pardon the egotism of it, I want to give you the subjects upon which I spoke, as an example of the things we talked about at that time. I remember some one gave a very charming little essay on the burning of the *Gaspee*. That came from Rhode Island. Others gave us stories of the most interesting historical events in various states. My first subject, proposed for me by Miss Desha, was the "Historic Women of the American Revolution." I remember Miss Desha said to me, when I was looking for a subject, "Our society is organized for the women. Take them for a subject, Miss Richards." I was only too happy for the suggestion, and I spent many hours in the library of congress looking up the records of the historic women who gave substantial aid to the cause of the Revolution. I found an embarrassment of riches. More than a hundred women, I found, had done wonderful things for us in the Revolution. From the one hundred I culled out the story of fifteen, and told them very briefly in my paper, including, of course, wonderful Lydia Darragh, who carried the news from Philadelphia of the intention of General Howe to take Washington by surprise and overwhelm his weak army. I told the story of Hannah Arnett, who inspired the patriotism of the colonies with fresh courage and hope; and twelve or thirteen others.

I remember my second subject was also suggested: "It is time we

should know what we are working for." So much had been said about our organizing as a purely aristocratic organization, to felicitate ourselves and each other upon our distinguished ancestry, that it gave me great pleasure to bring out in that little paper, even at that early day in the history of our society, the substantial things that we had already accomplished in the cause of what we like to call intelligent patriotism. That was our third congress. As Miss Dorsey has said, we have been the objects of a great deal of ridicule, and we still know something about that; but we have managed to live through it, and to wax great and strong in spite of it. [Applause.]

Madam President General, I could go on reminiscing until the end of the session, if I could be permitted, but I realize that I must stop. I would merely like to make this suggestion in closing: If the time should ever come when we did not have so much business to consider as we now have, I wish that we might return to the old idea of the early congresses, of having so-called orations, or short papers, one evening set aside for the purpose of well-prepared and digested, very brief and condensed papers on important historical subjects pertaining to the great period of our country's history which we are organized to celebrate and commemorate. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Richards has been so interesting in her reminiscences, I am sure we wish she could continue them indefinitely. One thing she has brought very forcibly to our minds that however we have changed in many of our habits, we commenced by amending the constitution, we have continued it with unflagging zeal, and we are still at it now. [Laughter.]

Miss LATHROP. *I want to move that we send a greeting to Mr. William O. McDowell.*

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am vividly reminded to-night not only of the old church in which we so long gathered, but of the spirit of those meetings which has just been alluded to. And perhaps I can best explain why I am so impressed by saying that I came here to that first congress very uncertain whether this was a work (this work of the Daughters) to which I ought to give any time and strength. The whole spirit of our gathering was such as to show me that it was a work to which I belonged, and I have believed still more and more that we were called of God. I saw that the women came from all parts of the country here and met with an enthusiasm and a cordiality that was beyond words to express. Sometimes we sisters from the north and the south and the east and west were so glad to welcome each other that both hands would go out, and we would clasp them as if we would never let them go, and we never will let them go. Besides that, there was the spirit of these meetings, in which we talked about the real things for which we had come together. We had very little

politics in those days. We had comparatively little to do except to say what the great things were that we wanted to bring forward, and it became very clear, and has become clearer and clearer, I trust, and will, as the years go on, that we were organized for service; that while we are bound to commemorate the past, we are organized for the purpose of giving actual service to the great needs of the nation to-day. And therefore to-night, when we come together in this sweet and wholesome way, and say a word here and a word there about these things which bring back what seems the dawn of a great day, which has been brightening and brightening, we can trust that there is a still brighter day yet to come. [Applause.]

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. Madam President General, I am not going to make a speech, but there is one thing that happened in the early days of our beginning that I am afraid you will not all know if I do not tell you. On the 22d of February, 1891, I came to Washington as a guest of Mrs. Cabell at the formation of what we might call our first congress. Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Benjamin Harrison, then presided, and Miss Washington, who bore the family name of the father of his country, was the observed of all observers. But that is not what I am going to dilate upon, and if I do not tell you this you will never know it, I am sure, there were so few of us present. The day following this 22d of February two of the members present, Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, and myself, were invited to a board meeting. Think of it, two members from a distance being invited to a board meeting at that time. At that meeting Miss Desha was present, Miss Clara Barton, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Shields, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Avery, of Ohio, and myself. We had a constitution. It was the first one, and, ladies, we then and there began to amend that constitution, which we have been so vigorously amending from then up to the present time. That night we realized the need of a new constitution, and Mrs. Cabell moved that General Shields should draw a new constitution for the Daughters. As he had drawn the constitution of Missouri, she felt him perfectly capable of drawing a new constitution for the Daughters of the American Revolution. And that was the foundation of the one that we really have kept on amending, until I do not believe General Shields would know his original child if it was presented to him. Miss Desha remarked that night (and I think she has vigorously kept up the work ever since) that she was tired of seeing us legalize illegal things. I wondered what she meant, and what that phrase meant, "legalize illegal things." Why, you know she has kept us from doing that from that hour to this. [Applause.]

Mrs. OSBORNE. Just a little word of reminiscence in reference to those early days of which Mrs. Keim has spoken, the days when we evolved that wonderful constitution, and when we used to meet evenings at Mrs. Cabell's. One word I want to say right away. We can never for-

get what we owe to our first president general, Mrs. Harrison. Very often at these meetings she gave us her personal presence and guidance, and many of the best things that we did were her inspirations. When we evolved that constitution, as Mrs. Keim said, our husbands waited in the other room. They were many of them of the advisory board. One of the names by which they were called was the "Weary-Waiting Husbands." I remember on one of those trying occasions when we were worn out, and if I am not mistaken it was almost one o'clock in the morning, we thought we had done great things toward the perfecting of this constitution which we to-day think is such a fine constitution, one lady arose and said, "Why, I could have written a better constitution than that in one hour." Those were the things we had to contend with, and if you will pardon a little personal allusion, I would like to say that after that first organization, the last of February, I went to Chicago. On the 20th of March I had the great honor and pleasure of organizing the first chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution ever organized in the United States, the Chicago Chapter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chair will not make any comment in regard to which was the first chapter organized; but if that subject were to be commented upon, there would probably be several chapters claiming a great deal of the same distinction. Now, I wish to recognize Miss Miller.

MISS MILLER. Several things have been recalled to my mind, as I have heard the ladies talking. I have been a delegate to every congress of the Daughters which has been held. The first, I think, with all due respect to Miss Richards, was held in the little church at the corner of Fourteenth and L. We afterwards moved to Thirteenth and L. The Unitarian church was the first one.

A DELEGATE. No.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, they cannot fight over the church! [Laughter.]

MISS MILLER. I think I have a record of it. Miss Richards spoke of having been the secretary of our great chapter here in Washington, the Mary Washington Chapter. We claim to have been the third in organization, and I think the records bear us out. We yield to Chicago as the first, and to New York as the second, but we claim to be the third. At the time our chapter was formed, I was elected the first treasurer of that chapter. One of the members of our chapter was Mrs. Harrison, and upon the occasion of her death our chapter was the one that formed a sort of bodyguard, as it were, around her bier. We furnished our insignia in immortelles, which stood at the head of her coffin. I do not know whether any of you remember how beautiful that was, the insignia of our society in blue immortelles. It was suggested by some of us (I remember it came to my mind) that a picture should be taken of that before it was carried to the White House, and I think a

good many of us have that little photograph still. Quite a number of us were admitted to the house to stand around the hier, and were recognized in that way as members of the chapter.

Miss HETZEL. My memory goes back to the original meeting at Mrs. Lockwood's, on the 11th of October, 1890, when eighteen women gathered and signed the first draft of organization. After we had signed our draft of organization, our present recording secretary, Miss Mary Desha, proposed that the first work of the society should be the restoring of the tomb of Mary, the mother of Washington. The Mary Washington Society was then a little more than a year old. It had been organized in 1889, and the first monumental work accomplished by the Daughters of the American Revolution was that. I have not tried to allude to the great work that has been done, but I should like to allude to the present, and show how still alive the charter members are. Our president general and assistant historian general and corresponding secretary general and recording secretary general and the official reader, and all the orators that we have been enjoying this evening, are all charter members, and so we are still alive. [Applause.]

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General and Charter Members, and Daughters of the American Revolution, in June of the present year our president general will join with the members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, four hundred and ninety-one in number, in celebrating their fifteenth anniversary. Mrs. Morton is another charter member of the Pittsburgh Chapter. Madam President General and members, we simply want to thank you for this greeting which you have given to us, for ourselves, and to carry home to the other charter members of the Pittsburgh Chapter, fifty-two in number, active, interested, and helping in every cause in which the Daughters of the American Revolution are interested. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I have been asked to speak of one who is very dear to all of us here. I would not assume this privilege (for it is a privilege) except that the lady who was to do it tells me she has lost her voice. So I wish simply to say one word of a lady who has not been with us to-night because of a deep sorrow which has come into her life, and that is our Mrs. Boynton. [Applause.] It would not be fitting that this charter members' meeting be held here without the most loving and tender recollection of the great services Mrs. Boynton and General Boynton rendered to us in the early days, and the continued active work of Mrs. Boynton to this day. This morning we made her one of our honorary vice-presidents general, and I hope that she will still continue her active and energetic services, when she may have rallied a little from the life-long sorrow which has befallen her. I would suggest that we pass a resolution similar to those which have already been adopted, carrying our greeting and loving thought to Mrs. Boynton.

MISS DESHA. May I offer that?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You may.

MISS DESHA. *I move that greetings be sent Mrs. Boynton.*

The motion was seconded by Miss Ritchie, of Maryland, and Mrs. Keim.

The motion was then unanimously agreed to.

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President General, you have all heard of Ohio, and I had the honor of bringing that state into the Union. As Mrs. McCartney, of Pennsylvania, states, we members, not board members, not vice-presidents general, not anything but plain members, were invited to Mrs. Cabell's at one of the board meetings. I sat very meekly in the corner and said nothing. I cannot say as much for Mrs. McCartney. [Laughter.] I remember very well that she had with her the application papers for the foundation of a chapter, and I was devoured with envy because I had not a single application paper. We were appointed together, at the same time, by Mrs. Harrison, as chapter regents, she for Wilkes-Barre, and I for Cleveland. However, I think it is only fair to myself to say that I beat her in the race, and got my chapter charter first. She has never forgiven me.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I never heard of it before. [Laughter.]

Mrs. AVERY. Madam President General, the Western Reserve Chapter has been organized for a great many years, and when we came down at this time, a very gracious thing was given to me to say to our president general; to bring to her thanks from the Western Reserve chapter for her kindness to us in time of difficulties; and appreciating that kindness, we drew from our treasury, in addition to what we had already subscribed for Continental Hall, another hundred dollars to bring down for Continental Hall as a token of appreciation for her kindness to us in our time of trouble. That, we knew, would please her better than anything else we could do; and one reason that I wanted to say a word about Ohio, and about her early history, was that I might add this to my speech.

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. But you have not given us the date when your chapter was organized.

PRESIDENT GENERAL (standing between Mrs. McCartney and Mrs. Avery). I am here to protect the Daughters from every danger. See how a smile smoothes difficulties! [Laughter.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General and Ladies, in the first place I am going to tell you something I heard last summer. I was up country, I am not going to tell just where, for if I did you will guess who it was; but I was introduced to a gentleman, a lawyer, by a Son of the American Revolution, and he said, "This gentleman knows some of the Daughters of the American Revolution." In the conversation he said, "I know one Daughter of the American Revolution very well." I am not going to call her by name; but he said, "She often comes to me for advice." I said, "Well, but does she take it?" (This is in

keeping with what Mrs. Keim told us) for he said, "I always manage to find out just what she wants, and then I advise her that way." [Laughter.]

You have heard her here to-night.

I will say to Miss Miller that our first congress was on the corner of Thirteenth and L streets, in the Church of Our Father; but during the first congress some of us were working very hard, some of us were working a good deal nights to get things into shape, and during the congress one day I saw a beautiful young girl come down the aisle, tripping along, and I thought to myself, "I wonder if that can be a Daughter of the Revolution I wonder if she is coming up to the help of the Lord against the mighty." She stepped on the platform, made a few remarks and walked back. I turned and said, "Who is that?" And I think it was her mother said, "She is my daughter," and I found out that that young girl was the same lady who is your president general that sits here to-night. [Applause.]

Now, we have talked here for five days and five nights, and I have nothing to say that you have not heard a great many times; but the thing that strikes me here as I look back upon these faces, that were with us when we started on this long journey of fifteen years, I cannot tell you how it makes me feel when I see each one, and know that year after year they have never faltered in this grand work. [Applause.] I think it belongs to them to have what time there is to-night, and you will hear from us to-morrow. [Applause.]

Mrs. MARIAN LONGFELLOW O'DONOGHUE, Madam President General, Sisters and Charter Members: I have had the good fortune to attend every congress, with the exception of one, since the beginning, and the thought that has struck me most, or one of the thoughts, has been my own antiquity. Now, it is not generally considered a desirable thing to be called a back number, but there is nothing in the world that pleases a Daughter of the American Revolution so well as to be called a back number in the sense of being one of the oldest members. If I, as No. 203, feel proud, what must that little group feel who started the roll?

To speak seriously, I cannot tell you what my emotion has been, and that of all charter members I am sure is the same, to think that the seed that we sowed in that day has become such a marvellous harvest. You have others here who can tell you what has occurred in the past, and so many of them can relate such rich remembrances. Therefore, I leave it to others to speak upon that subject. For my part, I desire to look forward. Each year you are growing in numbers and in power. You are making the world better by your lessons in patriotism, and by the scholarship which you bestow, and by your unfailing devotion, and by the grandest of all work that you have ahead of you in laying among the children of the aliens who come to these shores the foundations of good citizenship. That is the grandest work that we, as Daughters of

the American Revolution, can do. As charter members, one of our dearest thoughts, I am sure, is the fact that we have as one of our charter members our beloved president general. [Applause.] There is a homely saying that you must summer and winter a person in order to know that person. We have summered and wintered Mrs. McLean. We know what she is. She has shown us what she is. She is dear to the hearts of us all. And in conclusion, I would say, that we are safe in following the banner which she carries aloft. [Applause.]

MISS MALLETT. Madam President General, I just want to say a word of congratulation to this society, now fifteen years old, on the fine way in which the whole work is being managed by your national officers, especially the registrar general. When this society commenced, fifteen years ago, your registrar had to work night and day in order to make the backbone of your society. By the backbone I mean the genealogical record, without which you could do nothing. That was hard work. You had little help in the office. There were almost no books in the library, there was nothing to work with. Miss Washington, Mrs. Clarke and two others, whose names just now slip my mind, were the first registrars, and their work was very, very arduous. Now the matter is so changed that you would not recognize it. You do not have to go to the congressional library every time you want to verify a name. The card catalogue is very complete. I think the registrar has everything to help her in the performance of the work of her office, and the whole thing is magnificent. I just want to congratulate you upon it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am going to ask the chairman of the entertainment committee to bring us one of the oldest and most gifted members of our organization, that she may recite the poem of which we have heard. [Applause.]

MRS. SALLIE HOUSTON CARR. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, I am afraid our president general is rather mistaken as to the gifted person, but the poem that I shall recite was written by a gifted person, Thomas Buchanan Read.

Mrs. Carr recited the poem, "The Rising of '76," which was received with great applause.

THE RISING OF '76.

(By permission of J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

Out of the North the wild news came,
Far flashing on its wings of flame,
Swift as the boreal light which flies
At midnight through the startled skies.

And there was tumult in the air,
The fife's shrill note, the drum's loud beat.
And through the wild land everywhere
The answering tread of hurrying feet,
While the first oath of Freedom's gun
Came on the blast from Lexington.

And Concord, roused, no longer tame,
Forgot her old baptismal name,
Made bare her patriot arm of power,
And swelled the discord of the hour.

The strife was loud, the time was wild,
When from the sky Heaven's favorite child,
Sweet Liberty, in joy descended;
A veil of lightning round her clung,
Whereon the stars of morning hung,
While o'er her head Jove's eagle swung,
With all his thunderbolts attended.

She came with Victory hand in hand,
Whose flashing eyes and streaming hair
And gleaming robes and flaming brand
Shot splendor through the dusky air,
And gladdened the awakening land.

Wild was the night; but wilder still
The day which saw those sisters bright,
In all their beauty and their might,
Hanging above the battle-stroke,
Waving like banners through the smoke
That veiled the heights of Bunker Hill.
The field was well-nigh won, when, lo!
From the enraged and reeling foe
Another charge, another blow,
That reached and smote the patriot chief.
Pale Liberty recoiled a pace,
And for a moment veiled her face;
While Victory o'er her hero prest,
And wildly wept on Warren's breast
The first tears of her grief.
Alas! that moment was her cost:—
When she looked up, the field was lost.

"Lost? lost?" she cried. "It shall not be,
While Justice holds her throne on high!
By Heaven! for every martyr dead,
For every sacred drop here shed
From out the brave hearts of the free,
The foe shall doubly bleed and die!"

Such was the voice that fiercely rung
From brave New England's rocks and pines;
Such were the notes that echo flung
Far southward, from its clarion tongue,
Through all the Alleghenian lines;
And every homestead heard the call,
And one great answer flamed through all.

Each sacred hearth-stone, deep and wide,
Through many a night glowed bright and full;
The matron's great wheel at its side
No more devoured the carded wool,
And now the maiden's smaller wheel
No longer felt the throbbing tread,
But stood beside the idle reel
Among its idle flax and thread.
No more the jovial song went round,
No more the ringing laugh was heard;
But every voice had a solemn sound,
And some stern purpose filled each word.

The yeoman and the yeoman's son,
With knitted brows and sturdy dint,
Renewed the polish of each gun,
Re-oiled the lock, reset the flint;
And oft the maid and matron there,
While kneeling in the firelight glare,
Long poured, with half-suspended breath,
The lead into the moulds of death.

The hands by Heaven made silken soft
To soothe the brow of love or pain,
Alas! are dulled and soiled too oft
By some unhallowed earthly stain;
But under the celestial bound
No nobler picture can be found
Than woman, brave in word and deed,
Thus serving in her nation's need:
Her love is with her country now,
Her hand is on its aching brow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will be interested to know that the lady who has just recited this poem is the niece of old Sam Houston, of Texas. [Applause.]

This morning I asked all the newly elected vice-presidents general to come to-night and meet the congress. I now beg that any one of our newly elected vice-presidents general who is in the house be escorted to the platform, and I will do such officer the greatest honor in my power by appointing a charter member of this organization to be her escort.

Miss Lothrop, may I ask you to escort Mrs. Newberry, of Michigan? Are there any other vice-presidents general here? Here, I see, is a charter member of our organization, a great-granddaughter of John Marshall, Mrs. Sallie Marshall Hardy.

Mrs. HARDY. Further than that, I am a charter member of the New York City Chapter, and stood side by side with our president general when she joined the organization.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are delighted to welcome you as one of our vice-presidents general.

Mrs. NEWBERRY. Madam President General and Ladies, members of this wonderful organization, I have only to thank you, and to tell you that whatever I can do to forward the work of this noble society shall be my pleasure. [Applause.]

The president general introduced Mrs. Bushnell (who was escorted to the platform by Miss Desha), of Iowa, one of the new vice-presidents general.

Mrs. BUSHNELL. Madam President General and ladies, I thank you sincerely for this cordial greeting, and to say that Iowa, in everything that she can, will uphold our president general in all she undertakes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Here is our re-elected Mrs. Park.

Miss Richards escorted Mrs. Park to the platform.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I have not the charm of being a new vice-president general, but I am happy to be with you. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are none of the others of our vice-presidents general here, or are all overcome with their new honors, or reposing upon their laurels? I wish to announce that the name of one of our charter members has been sent to me, a charter member who did splendid work in the beginning, and who is now a resident of Paris, Mrs. Mary M. Hollowell. I am sure you will all be glad to send a greeting across the water to her.

Mrs. HETZEL. *I move that that greeting be sent to Mrs. Hollowell.*

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are fortunate in having with us this evening Mrs. Keim, who was to-day made an honorary vice-president general of this organization. [Applause.]

Mrs. DE BENNEVILLE RANDOLPH KEIM. I just want to thank the congress for their great courtesy to me, and I hope I shall continue to be

as honorable as they thought I was when they made me their honorary vice-president general. I do want to add one word which I omitted when I spoke about our old society. At the first conference held October 6, 1891, there were two ladies present whom I shall never forget, who are with us to-night, our honored founder and our honored president general. She was a very young woman, but she spoke very wisely, and I said if all our young members are going to grow up like this one we shall certainly be a very valuable society as we grow older.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have now a message to consider, not from one of our newly elected vice-presidents general, but one who has served us so capably through the year, Mrs. Swift, of California, who has left us for her devastated home. She has left a message in the hands of Mrs. Stranahan, who will now read it.

Mrs. STRANAHAN. Mrs. Swift is at the hotel, but she was unable to come here, and requested me to read this to you:

Madam President General and Daughters of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: Mrs. Gray, state regent of California, and myself, feeling that it would be impossible for us to speak to you ourselves, and being unwilling to delay the message, have asked Mrs. Stranahan to read this short note, which bears our grateful thanks for the gift you this morning voted to send for the relief of the suffering thousands in our beloved state. We wish at the same time to express to you our earnest appreciation of the sympathy that prompted the generous gift. With love to the congress,

Yours sincerely,

MARY WOOD SWIFT.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, we have sent our sympathy officially, and I know that at this moment we have a personal sympathy which is making itself felt to Mrs. Swift in her retirement from us. Now, we are going to have a song, "My Old Kentucky Home." I am positive nothing could awaken a tenderer feeling within all of us, and I will ask the chairman of our music committee to have it sung at once.

Miss Potts sang "My Old Kentucky Home," which was received with applause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This morning I told you "Freely ye have received, freely give." I wish to report additional contributions to the Continental Hall fund, which have been pouring in ever since we adjourned a day or two ago. Fifty dollars has come into my hands in a note from the newly elected vice-president general from Massachusetts, Mrs. Bates. She sends it for Mrs. Lothrop's Memory (or Roll-of-Honor) Book. I announce \$100 just received from Ursula Wolcott Chapter, of Toledo, Ohio. I announce \$200 from the Oneida Chapter, New York, which was handed to the treasurer general, but which she asked me to announce in her absence. I announce from Nebraska, Omaha Chapter, \$30, handed me by the treasurer general. I announce

from Pennsylvania, Liberty Bell Chapter, \$25. I announce from North Dakota's state regent personally an offering of \$5. I also announce an offering that comes fraught with associations, from a sister of Mr. Hugh V. Washington, and daughter of Mrs. Mary Hammond Washington, so dear to those who remember her, as so many of us do who are here to-night, in the early days of our organization, and a "Real Daughter." This is her daughter's redemption of her annual pledge of \$5, and \$5 additional in order to make a voluntary gift at this congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. MASURY. We have five more contributions from Massachusetts, Madam President General, one from the Old Concord Chapter, which should have arrived yesterday, sending greeting from Concord and Lexington; one from the Pepperell Chapter, sending loving greeting; and others.

Miss RICHARDS. It seems to me that in view of the very charming evening we have enjoyed here, this what we may call an informal at home amongst ourselves, felicitating ourselves as we have upon the history, progress and success of our organization; and also in view of the enjoyable evening we had last night at the patriotic celebration, the delightful reception which our president gave us the evening before, the very enjoyable evening that we had on Tuesday, when we listened to the reports of the state regents, and again the pleasant social evening we enjoyed on Monday at the theatre, in view of all these interesting programs, our attention should be particularly called to the happy manner in which the program has been arranged for our entertainment, pleasure, recreation and relaxation during this week. As far as the evenings are concerned, I wonder if we all of us realize that each evening, so far, of the congress, has been an evening of pleasure and recreation as well as profit? Therefore, in view of these charming evenings, *I think that a vote of thanks should be tendered to the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Charles H. Terry, and the chairman of our program Committee, Mrs. Alexander Ennis Patton, for providing so much for us that has been, as I have already said, delightful, and I would add our chairman of the music committee also, Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Main.*

Mrs. KEIM. May I second that?

Mrs. IREDELL. I second that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is put in the form of a resolution, that a vote of thanks be tendered to the chairman of the entertainment committee, Mrs. Terry, to the chairman of the program committee, Mrs. Patton, and the chairman of the music committee, Mrs. Main, for the delightful entertainments they have provided for us during the sessions of the congress.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I wish to announce that Mohawk Valley Chapter, of Ilion, New York, sends a check for \$25; Elizabeth Porter Chap-

ter, Daughters of the American Revolution, \$10; Miss Hendrie and Miss Knight, each send \$5; Benjamin Prescott Chapter, Fredonia, sends a check of \$105, and wishes to have it put in the Hall immediately, because last year their check was put in the bank, and the Fredonia bank failed, and the check was protested. I understand they raised the money afterward.

Mrs. KINNEY. I am in receipt of \$25 from the Norwalk, Connecticut, Chapter, but I did not bring it to-night, thinking it would be called for in the morning.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter pledges \$6.

General Horace Porter who, according to the program, was to receive on this Saturday evening the resolution of thanks to him resolved upon at the last Continental Congress, has telegraphed that he cannot be here in the evening, but that he will be here during the day. At the Fourteenth Continental Congress a resolution of thanks to General Porter was offered and carried just before we adjourned. Since that time the resolution has been engrossed, by the authority of the National Board, signed by the recording secretary and the president general, and I will have the illumination ready to present to General Porter as an expression of our admiration. I tell this to the congress because I know that any of you who has ever seen and heard of General Porter will be glad to do so again, and those who have not will experience one of the greatest privileges of their lives when they do see and hear him.

On motion (at 10.50 p. m.) the congress took a recess until tomorrow at 10 a. m.

LIST OF CONTINENTAL HALL CONTRIBUTIONS,

Received by Fifteenth Continental Congress, Wednesday, April 18, 1906.

Andrew Jackson Chapter, Alabama,	\$5 00	
Frederick William Gray Chapter, Alabama,	10 00	
General Sumter Chapter, Alabama,	50 00	
John Wade Keyes Chapter, Alabama,	25 00	
Lewis Chapter, Alabama,	15 00	
Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Alabama,	15 00	
Mobile Chapter, Alabama,	100 00	
Peter Forney Chapter, Alabama,	25 00	
Stephens Chapter, Alabama,	5 00	
Tuscaloosa Chapter, Alabama,	12 00	\$262 00
Maricopa Chapter, Arizona,	50 00	50 00
Colorado Chapter, Colorado,	100 00	
Denver Chapter, Colorado,	25 00	
Pueblo Chapter, Colorado,	43 00	168 00
Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Connecticut,	30 00	
Dorothy Ripley Chapter, Connecticut,	30 00	
Elizabeth Clark Hull Chapter, Connecticut,	80 00	
Emma Hart Willard Chapter, Connecticut,	5 00	
Esther Stanley Chapter, Connecticut,	75 00	
Faith Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut,	50 00	
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter,	125 75	
Hannah Benedict Carter Chapter, Connecticut, ...	10 00	
Hannah Woodruff Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00	
Lucretia Shaw Chapter, Connecticut,	100 00	
Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00	
Nathan Hale Memorial Chapter, Connecticut, ac- count memorial to Nathan Hale,	16 00	
Phoebe Humphrey Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00	
Mrs. H. Prescott, of Sabra Trumbull Chapter, Connecticut,	10 00	
Sarah Ludlow Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00	
Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut, ...	17 00	
Maria Watson Pinney, of Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter, Connecticut,	50 00	
Sarah Williams Danielson Chapter Connecticut, ..	25 00	
Torrington Chapter, Connecticut,	10 00	
Wadsworth Chapter, Connecticut,	100 00	833 75
Caesar Rodney Chapter, Delaware, account Dela- ware room,	90 00	

Colonel Haslett Chapter, Delaware, account Delaware room,	25 00	
Elizabeth Cook Chapter, Delaware, account Delaware room,	15 00	
John Pettigrew Chapter, Delaware, account Delaware room,	5 00	135 00
Columbia Chapter, District of Columbia, account District of Columbia room,	100 00	
Constitution Chapter, District of Columbia,	50 00	
Continental Chapter, District of Columbia, account District of Columbia room,	150 50	
Dolly Madison Chapter, District of Columbia, account District of Columbia room,	100 00	
Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, District of Columbia, in memory of Mrs. Helena M. Sommers, Mrs. Phoebe McLure Pride and Mrs. Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox,	100 00	
Miss Mary R. Wilcox, of Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, District of Columbia,	10 00	
Lucy Holcombe Chapter, District of Columbia, account District of Columbia room,	60 00	
Martha Washington Chapter, District of Columbia,	125 00	
Mary Washington Chapter, District of Columbia, account library,	904 00	
Potomac Chapter, District of Columbia,	20 30	1,619 80
Jacksonville Chapter, Florida,	28 00	28 00
Five Atlanta Chapters, Georgia, account Georgia column,	163 40	
Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	50 00	
Mrs. Robert E. Park, of Atlanta Chapter, Georgia, account of Georgia column,	10 00	
Brunswick Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	15 00	
George Walton Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	25 00	
Jonathan Bryan Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	15 00	
Joseph Habersham Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	100 00	
Lachlan McIntosh Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	50 00	
Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	43 00	
Mary Hammond Washington Chapter, Georgia, account general building fund,	10 00	

Nancy Hart Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	21 00	
Nathaniel Macon Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	20 00	
Oglethorpe Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	50 00	
Mrs. Samuel Spencer, of Oglethorpe Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	5 00	
Pulaski Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	11 00	
Sergeant Newton Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	20 00	
Shadrach Inman Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	10 00	
Stephen Heard Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	15 00	
Xavier Chapter, Georgia, account Georgia column,	35 00	
Interest, account Georgia column,	36	668 76
Amor Patriae Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	5 00	
Ann Crooker St. Clair Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	10 00	
Chicago Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room, ..	600 00	
Mrs. La Verne Noyes, of Chicago Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	100 00	
Elder William Brewster Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	5 00	
Illini Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	50 00	
Letitia Green Stevenson Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	350 00	
Mildred Warner Washington Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	25 00	
Moline Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room, ...	103 40	
Mrs. William Butterworth, of Moline Chapter, Illinois, account of memorial to Nathan Hale, ..	3 00	
North Shore Chapter, Illinois, account of memorial to Nathan Hale,	10 00	
North Shore Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	30 00	
Mrs. R. W. Colville, of Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois,	5 00	
Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois,	25 00	
Mrs. George A. Lawrence, of Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	100 00	

Rebecca Park Chapter, Illinois, account of Illinois room,	50 00	
Mrs. Joseph Sheaff, of Rockford Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	3 65	
Springfield Chapter, Illinois, account Illinois room,	75 00	1,550 05
Ann Rogers Clark Chapter, Indiana,	15 00	
Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana,	73 50	
Mrs. S. E. H. Perkins, of Caroline Scott Harrison Chapter, Indiana, from commission on flags, account president general's room,	30 25	
John Paul Chapter, Indiana,	10 00	
Richmond Chapter, Indiana,	15 00	
Washburn Chapter, Indiana,	5 00	148 75
Mrs. Richard Adams, of Indian Territory,	25 00	25 00
Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa,	25 00	
Mrs. Lettie Dodge Montgomery, of Council Bluffs Chapter, Iowa,	10 00	
Dubuque Chapter, Iowa,	20 00	
Priscilla Alden Chapter, Iowa,	10 00	65 00
General Edward Hand Chapter, Kansas,	2 25	
Hannah Jameson Chapter, Kansas,	10 00	
Newton Chapter, Kansas,	3 25	
Sterling Chapter, Kansas,	2 00	
Topeka Chapter, Kansas,	12 50	30 00
Bryan Station Chapter, Kentucky,	6 00	
Elizabeth Kenton Chapter, Kentucky,	50 00	
General Evan Shelby Chapter, Kentucky,	50 00	
General Samuel Hopkins Chapter, Kentucky,	20 00	
Isaac Shelby Chapter, Kentucky,	15 00	
John Marshall Chapter, Kentucky, for memorial box,	500 00	
Keturah Moss Taylor Chapter, Kentucky,	10 00	
Paducah Chapter, Kentucky,	10 00	
St. Asaph Chapter, Kentucky,	50 00	711 00
Colonel Dummer Sewall Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	15 00	
Eunice Farnsworth Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	41 00	
Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	100 00	
General Knox Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	50 00	
Hannah Weston Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	10 00	
Koussinoc Chapter, Maine, account of Maine room,	50 00	

Mary Dillingham Chapter, Maine, account Maine room,	40 00	306 00
Cresap Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	10 00	
Miss Willie Ritchie, of Frederick Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	2 00	
Maryland Line Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	500 00	
Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	70 00	
Thomas Johnson Chapter, Maryland, account Maryland column,	100 00	682 00
Colonel Thomas Lothrop Chapter, Massachusetts,	15 00	
Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Lexington Chapter, Massachusetts,	10 00	
Lydia Darrah Chapter, Massachusetts,	20 00	
Mercy Warren Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Molly Varnum Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Old Bay State Chapter, Massachusetts,	30 00	
Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of National Society Children of the American Revolution, and member of the Old Concord Chapter, from the Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Lothrop, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Old South Chapter, Massachusetts,	51 00	
Paul Revere Chapter, Massachusetts,	25 00	
Mrs. Nancy E. H. Merrill, of Prudence Wright Chapter, Massachusetts,	5 00	
Miss Annetta Shipley Merrill, of Prudence Wright Chapter, Massachusetts,	5 00	
Sea Coast Defence Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	
Warren and Prescott Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00	461 00
Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Mexico,	10 00	10 00
Albion Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Alexander Macomb Chapter, Michigan,	15 00	
Algonquin Chapter, Michigan,	30 00	
Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Michigan,	35 00	
Mrs. E. H. Courtright, of Anne Frisby Fitzhugh Chapter, Michigan,	10 00	
Big Rapids Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
General Richardson Chapter, Michigan,	21 50	
Lansing Chapter, Michigan,	25 00	
Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Michigan,	650 00	
Lucinda Hinsdale Stone Chapter, Michigan,	150 00	
Marquette Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Mary Marshall Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	

Menominee Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Ot-si-ke-ta Chapter, Michigan,	5 00	
Saginaw Chapter, Michigan,	20 00	
Sarah Caswell Angell Chapter, Michigan,	32 00	
Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan, to be added to memorial held in trust for Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister,	10 00	
Mrs. James P. Brayton, through the Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan, to be added to memorial held in trust for Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister, Michigan,	50 00	
Mrs. Susan Howard Leavenworth, through Sophie de Marsac Campau Chapter, Michigan, ..	1 00	
Ypsilanti Chapter, Michigan,	2 00	
State conference of Michigan,	25 00	
Paul Jones Society, Children of the American Revolution, Michigan,	50 00	1,156 50
Daughters of Liberty Chapter, Minnesota,	5 00	
Distaff Chapter, Minnesota,	15 00	
Greysolon du Lhut Chapter, Minnesota,	25 00	
Josiah Edson Chapter, Minnesota,	30 00	
Minneapolis Chapter, Minnesota,	65 00	
Monument Chapter, Minnesota,	48 00	
St. Paul Chapter, Minnesota,	11 00	
Wenonah Chapter, Minnesota,	52 00	251 00
Ralph Humphries Chapter, Mississippi,	10 00	
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Missouri, account Mis- souri room,	10 00	
Elizabeth Benton Chapter, Missouri, account Mis- souri room,	20 00	
Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter, Missouri, ac- count Missouri room,	100 00	
Jefferson Chapter, Missouri, account Missouri room,	90 00	
Joplin Chapter, Missouri, account Missouri room,	3 00	
Nancy Hunter Chapter, Missouri, account Mis- souri room,	50 00	
St. Joseph Chapter, Missouri, account Missouri room,	155 00	
St. Louis Chapter, Missouri, account Missouri room,	300 00	728 00
Margaret Holmes Chapter, Nebraska,	25 00	
Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, of Margaret Holmes Chapter, Nebraska,	10 00	35 00
Ashuelot Chapter, New Hampshire,	45 00	
Matthew Thornton Chapter, New Hampshire,	50 00	

Milford Chapter, New Hampshire,	35 00	
Molly Reid Chapter, New Hampshire,	50 00	180 00
New Jersey Chapters, New Jersey, account New Jersey room,	487 00	
Eagle Rock Chapter, New Jersey, account New Jersey room,	125 00	
Mrs. Althea Randolph Bedle, of Paulus Hook Chapter, New Jersey, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Society,	50 00	
Miss Dorothy McGregor, of the Polly Pitcher Society of Children of the American Revolution, from the Roll of Honor Book originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, founder of the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Society,	50 00	712 00
Jacob Bennet Chapter, New Mexico,	10 00	
Lew Wallace Chapter, New Mexico,	10 00	
Stephen Watts Kearney Chapter, New Mexico, ...	10 00	
Samuel G. Cartwright, of New Mexico,	2 00	32 00
Amsterdam Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Baron Steuben Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Battle Pass Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Bronx Chapter, New York,	15 00	
Mrs. T. G. Avery, of Buffalo Chapter, New York,	100 00	
Camden Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Catherine Schuyler Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Cherry Valley Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Chemung Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Colonel Marinus Willett Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Deborah Champion Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Fort Greene Chapter, New York,	300 00	
Mrs. Frank W. Lupton, of Fort Greene Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Gansevoort Chapter, New York,	100 00	
Mrs. P. K. Dederick, of Gansevoort Chapter, New York,	100 00	
General Nicholas Herkimer Chapter, New York,	100 00	
General William Floyd Chapter, New York,	16 00	
General William Floyd Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Jamestown Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Johnstown Chapter, New York,	100 00	
Le Ray de Chaumont Chapter, New York,	10 00	

Mrs. J. Cunningham Hazen, of Mary Washington Colonial Chapter, New York, account memorial to Nathan Hale,	5 00	
Mary Weed Marvin Chapter, New York,	10 00	
Mohegan Chapter, New York,	75 00	
New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	180 00	
Mrs. Elmer J. Post, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	50 00	
Mrs. H. E. Stevens, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	50 00	
Mrs. C. H. Jones, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	100 00	
Mrs. James W. Randell, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	100 00	
Rubinstein Club, through Mrs. Donald McLean, of New York City Chapter, New York, account museum,	1,000 00	
Olean Chapter, New York,	100 00	
Miss Maud D. Brooks, of Olean Chapter, New York,	5 00	
Miss Kate McKie, of Ondawa Cambridge Chapter, New York, in honor of Mrs. A. D. Geer, of District of Columbia,	75 00	
Otsego Chapter, New York,	5 00	
Onwentsia Chapter, New York,	30 00	
Patterson Chapter, New York,	75 00	
Sa-go-ye-wat-ha Chapter, New York,	20 00	
Saratoga Chapter, New York,	50 00	
Skenandoah Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Swe-kat-si Chapter, New York,	100 00	
West Point Chapter, New York,	60 00	
White Plains Chapter, New York,	25 00	
Willard's Mountain Chapter, New York, in memory of Miss Abbie Whipple Sherman,	100 00	
Wiltwyck Chapter, New York,	20 00	
Mrs. Charles Burhans, of Wiltwyck Chapter, New York, on account memorial to Nathan Hale, ...	5 00	3,446 00
Elizabeth Maxwell Steele Chapter, North Carolina, account North Carolina column,	100 00	
Mary Slocum Chapter, North Carolina, account North Carolina column,	20 00	
Mecklenburg Chapter, North Carolina, account North Carolina column,	100 00	
Salem Centennial Chapter, North Carolina, account North Carolina column,	100 00	320 00

Ohio Chapters, Ohio, account Ohio room,	800 00	
Columbus Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	100 00	
Cuyahoga Portage Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	25 00	
George Clinton Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	10 00	
Urbana Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	15 00	
Western Reserve Chapter, Ohio, account Ohio room,	100 00	1,050 00
Bellefonte Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	50 00	
Mrs. Henry C. Pennypacker, of Chester County Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	25 00	
Delaware County Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	20 00	
Fort McClure Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	5 00	
Germantown Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	15 00	
Harrisburg Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	100 00	
Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	891 25	
Mrs. Frank H. Getchell, of Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	21 00	
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden, of Philadelphia Chapter, Philadelphia Chapter, Pennsylvania, from sale of badges, account front vestibule,	9 00	
Phoebe Bayard Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	10 00	
Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	100 00	
Mrs. David W. Bruce, of Quaker City Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	25 00	
Shikelimo Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	25 00	
Mrs. James Kerr, of Susquehanna Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	50 00	
Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	45 00	
Warrior Run Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	5 00	
Washington County Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	10 00	
Witness Tree Chapter, Pennsylvania, account front vestibule,	50 00	1,477 25

Flint Lock and Powder Horn Chapter, Rhode Island, account Rhode Island column,	122 00	
General Nathaniel Greene Chapter, Rhode Island, account Rhode Island column,	100 00	
Cash, account Rhode Island column,	1 75	223 75
Cowpens Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	60 00	60 00
Adam Dale Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	10 00	
Bonny Kate Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	200 00	
Miss Mary B. Temple, of Bonny Kate Chapter, from Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Tennessee,	50 00	
Campbell Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	90 00	
Chickamauga Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	100 00	
Commodore Perry Chapter, account chandelier Tennessee,	10 00	
Cumberland Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	60 00	
Jackson Madison Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	29 00	
Watauga Chapter, account chandelier, Tennessee,	50 00	599 00
Texas Chapters, account Texas room, Texas,	327 30	327 30
Spirit of Liberty Chapter, Utah,	30 00	30 00
Ann Story Chapter, Vermont,	10 00	
Mrs. Horace H. Dyer, of Ann Story Chapter, Vermont,	25 00	
Bellevue Chapter, Vermont,	22 25	
Bennington Chapter, Vermont,	51 00	
Brattleboro Chapter, Vermont,	50 00	
Hands Cove Chapter, Vermont,	25 00	
Marquis de Lafayette Chapter, Vermont,	12 25	
William McKinley Chapter, Vermont,	30 00	225 50
Mrs. Miriam Boocock, of Albemarle Chapter, Virginia,	2 00	
Mount Vernon Chapter, Virginia,	50 00	
D. A. R. Chapters in Virginia,	25 00	77 00
Esther Reed Chapter, Washington,	25 00	
Rainier Chapter, Washington,	50 00	
Mrs. Eliza F. Leary, of Rainier Chapter, account of memorial to Nathan Hale, Washington,	20 00	
Virginia Dare Chapter, Washington,	5 00	100 00
Mrs. J. N. Camden, of James Wood Chapter, account West Virginia room, West Virginia, ..	50 00	

James Wood Chapter, account West Virginia room, West Virginia,	50 00	
Mrs. Annie C. Spilman, of James Wood Chapter, account West Virginia room, West Virginia, ..	50 00	150 00
Janesville Chapter, Wisconsin,	50 00	
Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin,	62 35	
Mrs. Louise K. C. Thiers, of Milwaukee Chapter, Wisconsin,	37 65	
Oshkosh Chapter, Wisconsin,	35 00	185 00
Cash, account memorial to Nathan Hale,	1 00	1 00
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Total cash,	\$19,130 41	
Total pledges,	13,655 30	
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Grand total, cash and pledges,	\$32,785 71	

LIST OF PLEDGES MADE AT FIFTEENTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, APRIL 18, 1906.

Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, Connecticut,	\$150 00
Mrs. Frank W. Benedict, of Mary Clapp Wooster Chapter, for the Board room, Connecticut,	6,000 00
Mary Wooster Chapter, Connecticut,	25 00
Continental Dames Chapter, District of Columbia, ..	10 00
Our Flag Chapter, District of Columbia,	100 00
Sara Franklin Chapter, District of Columbia,	25 00
Thirteen Colonies Chapter, District of Columbia, ..	25 00
Barbara Standish Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	25 00
Decatur Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois, ..	50 00
Fort Dearborn Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	50 00
Princeton Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois, ..	10 00
Rebecca Park Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	15 00
Rev. James Caldwell Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	25 00
Rockford Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois, ..	100 00
Shadrach Bond Chapter, account Illinois room, Illinois,	10 00
Lexington Chapter, account of bust of Isaac Shelby, Kentucky,	105 50
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, account Maine room, Maine,	300 00
Mrs. Marian Longfellow O'Donoghue, of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine,	15 00

Baltimore Chapter, account Maryland column, Maryland,	318 00
Frederick Chapter, account Maryland column, Maryland,	15 00
Colonel Timothy Bigelow Chapter, Massachusetts,	550 00
Mrs. Theodore C. Bates, to the Roll of Honor Book, originated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts,	50 00
Mrs. Frederick Warren, Regent of Martha's Vine- yard Chapter to the Roll of Honor Book, origi- nated by Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, Massachusetts, ..	50 00
Mary Draper Chapter, Massachusetts,	50 00
Watertown Chapter, Massachusetts,	25 00
Benjamin Franklin Chapter, Mexico,	68 00
Ravalli, Oro Fino, and Yellowstone Park Chap- ters, for a memorial, Montana,	500 00
Benjamin Prescott Chapter, New York,	105 00
General Richard Montgomery Chapter, New York,	25 00
Irondequoit Chapter, New York,	100 00
Philip Schuyler Chapter, New York,	25 00
Tuscarora Chapter, New York,	50 00
Mrs. George W. Holland, New York,	300 00
Edward Buncombe Chapter, account North Caro- lina column, North Carolina,	100 00
Whitmel Blount Chapter, account North Carolina column, North Carolina,	25 00
Mrs. Sarah M. Lounsberry, North Dakota,	5 00
Berks County Chapter, account furniture for front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	324 75
Dial Rock Chapter, account front vestibule, Penn- sylvania,	10 00
Fort McIntosh Chapter, account front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	10 00
Lycoming Chapter, account front vestibule, Penn- sylvania,	100 00
Mrs. George F. Huff, of Phoebe Bayard Chapter, account front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	100 00
Elizabeth C. Hendry, of Quaker City Chapter, ac- count Front Vestibule, Pennsylvania,	5 00
Miss Anna F. Hendry, through Quaker City Chap- ter, account front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	5 00
Tioga Chapter, account front vestibule, Pennsylv- ania,	25 00
Liberty Bell Chapter, account front vestibule, Pennsylvania,	50 00

Legislature of Pennsylvania for Pennsylvania column (substituted for pledge of last year),	2,000 00
Gaspee Chapter, account Rhode Island column, Rhode Island,	25 00
Andrew Pickens Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	10 00
Mrs. A. I. Robertson, of Columbia Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina, ..	5 00
Cowpens Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	200 00
Eutaw Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	36 00
Kate Berry Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	100 00
King's Mountain Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	66 00
Lewis Malone Ayer Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	10 00
Mary Adair Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	52 50
Moultrie Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	55 00
Nathaniel Greene Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	17 05
Rebecca Motte Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	96 00
Star Fort Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	33 50
Sumter's Home Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	71 00
Swamp Fox Chapter, account South Carolina column, South Carolina,	45 00
State Conference of Texas, account Texas room, Texas,	75 00
Texas Chapters, in memory of Mrs. John Lane Henry, account Texas room, Texas,	300 00
Betty Martin Chapter, account Texas room, Texas,	50 00
Jane Douglass Chapter, account Texas room, Texas,	50 00
Lady Washington Chapter, account Texas room, Texas,	100 00
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, account Texas room, Texas,	75 00
Mount Vernon Chapter, for Ann McCartney Ramsay Society, Children of the American Revolu-	

tion, account Children of the American Revolution room,	50 00
Lady Sterling Chapter, Washington,	50 00
Kitty Livingston Society, Children of the American Revolution,	10 00
Colonel Charles Lewis Chapter, account West Virginia room, West Virginia,	42 00

Total, \$13,655 30

MORNING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL, 21, 1906.

The congress resumed its session at 10.40 a. m., and was called to order by the president general, who announced that in the absence of the chaplain general the congress would join in repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The congress rose and recited the Lord's Prayer.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Before we proceed to anything, even the music, I wish your attention for an important piece of advice which I desire from this congress. I have just received a communication from General Horace Porter, saying that he is in the city and desires to come to us in this congress assembled at whatsoever hour this day we select. I will make a request for advice from you immediately, because, while I hope none of our delegations will leave to-day, I understand that some are doing so. I know that none of you wish to be deprived the privilege of listening to our great orator, statesman and diplomat. I therefore ask some resolution from this house as to the hour considered best to receive General Porter. My secretary is waiting to carry the message to the General, as he has been good enough to hold all other engagements in abeyance until he hears from us.

Mrs. PATTON. *I move that we request General Porter to meet us at whatever hour this morning is convenient to him.*

After some discussion as to the hour which would be most convenient to the congress, the President General said: It may, perhaps, be suggested, as to the general disposition of the house, to ask the General to be good enough to come as soon as he conveniently can this morning. (Applause.) If I hear no objection, that is the message I will send to the General.

There was no objection.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now listen to the song "America." We have with us here this morning Mr. Smith, who is going to present to us the book which contains a facsimile of the anthem "America" which was written, as you know, by the Reverend Doctor Smith. The facsimile is bound in this book, and I understand that every member of the congress, who desires it, will be the recipient of a copy of this. The facsimile autograph copies will be distributed later.

The congress rose and sang the first and last verses of "America."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our song this morning will be rendered by Mrs. Sallie Houston Carr, who is going to sing "Annie Laurie," accompanied by herself.

Mrs. CARR. 'I feel like saying this is the proudest moment of my life, to sing to so august an assembly. I felt very proud last night to

give a recitation. Think of an old woman, past three score and ten, being invited to sing. This is done for the pleasure of the southern representatives. I am so old fashioned that I have to play my own accompaniment. [Applause.]

Mrs. Carr then sang "Annie Laurie," which was received with great applause.

Mrs. AMES, of Illinois. Madam President General, those whose seats are far in the rear and under the gallery feel that we have missed a good many of the good things of this congress, but we are under obligations to the sweet singer this morning, for we heard the faintest syllable.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know that is indeed, agreeable to Mrs. Carr.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Mrs. Carr said she sang it for the especial pleasure of the southern representatives. In behalf of those southern representatives let me return thanks. (Applause.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I am quite sure the north does not want to be left out in that.

Delegates from Wisconsin, New York, Rhode Island and other states, wished to be remembered as thanking Mrs. Carr.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And we will always welcome her when she returns to us. (Applause.)

Mrs. ALEXANDER. I want it known that Mrs. Carr is from Kansas, and represents that delegation. I should like to say one other word for Kansas this morning, as we have not had adequate representation, on account of our state regent being unavoidably detained. We have pushed through the legislature an appropriation of \$1,000 last year. We have not been behind in enthusiasm, although small in numbers.

The official reader read notices and announcements.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair announces the committee she has appointed to take charge of the ballot box, which is to be put to the highest use a ballot box has ever been used for, that of collecting money for the sweet sake of charity. You remember yesterday a resolution was offered and carried, that a committee be appointed to receive in this ballot box the voluntary contributions to the California sufferers. This resolution was offered by Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut. I have appointed her chairman of the committee. I will appoint Mrs. Buel, of Connecticut, Mrs. Willis, of Connecticut, who brought the first contribution, \$26, which had been donated by the state delegation from Connecticut to buy flowers for Mrs. Kinney and Miss Bowman, the re-elected vice-president general from Connecticut, Mrs. Hazen, of New York, and Mrs. Bell, of Minnesota. These ladies will please place themselves at the disposal of Mrs. Kinney, their chairman, during the day.

The official reader announced a telegram returning personal thanks from Mrs. Lindsay, for the greeting sent to her yesterday.

Also a telegram from Caroline Scott Chapter of Indianapolis, sending greetings to the congress assembled.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read.

Pending their approval, the president general said:

One minute, please. I ask the unanimous consent of the house to suspend all business. I have just received the delightful news that General Horace Porter is in this building. I appoint as an escort to General Porter every state regent in this house. I request every state regent to rise, go to the vestibule and duly escort the General, in order that he may know that this whole country is waiting to receive him. (Applause.)

General Porter, escorted by Mrs. Terry and the state regents, lead by Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Kinney appeared on the platform, amid great applause.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, rejoice in your most distinguished moment! I present to you, without further parley, General Horace Porter. (Applause.) And to you, General, the society presents these resolutions:

"The National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in Continental Congress assembled, April, 1905, having expressed profound appreciation of the priceless patriotic service of General Horace Porter in recovering the remains of the Revolutionary naval hero John Paul Jones, the members of the Continental Congress, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled in 1906, beg General Porter to accept this lasting expression of the gratitude and admiration of his countrywomen."

"Signed by the president general and recording secretary for this whole association."

GENERAL PORTER. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, this all too generous welcome, this cordial demonstration of friendship and good will, the presentation of these touching resolutions so gracefully worded, so artistically executed, and bestowed in the spirit, I am sure, that actuates your hearts—all these command my profound gratitude, my deepest sense of appreciation. If it be true that life is a symphony of youth executed by ripe age, then in your cheery voices to-day, I seem to hear the most melodious strains of that symphony. Burke tells us that gratitude is a debt which is left to the debtor to pay in whatever coin he chooses. I regret that I can coin no words of sufficient value to thank you for the debt I owe you on this occasion, and my only regret is that your encomiums are not deserved for my humble instrumentality in recovering the body of a Revolutionary patriot.

I thank your president general for the eloquent words that she has spoken to-day. They have touched me very deeply; and all this makes me admire and respect every patriotic woman in our history, from Martha Washington to Mrs. Donald McLean. [Applause.] I have a

peculiar sympathy with these meetings, these important conventions and congresses of patriotic endeavor. This arises largely, I suppose, from the fact that for many years, almost from its inception, I had the honor to be president general of your brother society, the Sons of the American Revolution. In that time we saw it starting, with two or three thousand, increasing before my departure from America to over nine thousand, and now running up to some fourteen thousand or more; but, in that same time, this society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has swollen its numbers to the superb figures of over forty thousand.

(Several members, "Fifty thousand!")

GENERAL PORTER, (Continuing) Fifty thousand! Well, I have to examine the record every week to add another ten thousand. [Laughter.] Now, it shows how the women surpass the men in these organizations. We cannot dwell upon that too forcibly. I hardly understand it. I think it is because you have a richer sentimental nature, that you devote more time to it, and then there seems to be an indescribable faith that you have in the success of whatever you undertake. Why, it seems like the faith that can see in the storm-clouds a bow of promise, can hear in the discords of the present the harmonies of the future. It is a faith that can be likened only to that of the Christian in his God. [Applause.] There is something always very significant to me in these voluntary associations, particularly in a country like this, in which the government governs so little and the people govern so much. All these great movements are brought about, not by the initiative of government, but by individuals and by organizations such as this. Without such action, these great patriotic sentiments would slumber. When I see delegates coming and spending weeks of their time that they can ill spare from their homes, paying out large sums in expensive travel to come here, not for any purpose of personal gain or personal distinction, but simply to unite in carrying out these great purposes of patriotic endeavor; when I reflect upon how much more the Daughters do than the Sons, I become reconciled to the prediction that has recently been made by a great scientist, that the coming man will be a woman. [Laughter.]

It is good for us to be here. I have always felt that it is not good for man to be alone, and I appreciate it particularly this morning. The sons and daughters of men came together at a very early period of our history, reaching back to the Garden of Eden. I will not dwell upon that, because I suppose that you all are of the opinion that there is no particularly important event in history prior to the American Revolution. [Laughter.] We all appreciate, I am sure, what wise men have so often said, that patriots, unlike poets, are not born, but made. Bolingbroke tells us that love of country is not an institution of nature, but a lesson of reason. Hall describes that patriotic sentiment which must everywhere pervade the countries that want liberty in its purity.

He speaks of that great patriotic sentiment of liberty which can turn blind submission into rational obedience, dissipate the mists of superstition, overturn the thrones of tyrants, pour opulence into the laps of the people, until it makes the world one great theatre of wonders. [Applause.]

I congratulate you upon your good work. I congratulate you particularly that in addition to your regular labor here you have had the heart and disposition to turn aside and make a liberal contribution to that stricken city by the Golden Gate which has suffered from the most appalling calamity in ancient or modern history. You will receive your full reward for it, for "Glory writes a more enduring epitaph on one generous deed than on the sarcophagus in which the great Sesostris sleeps." [Applause.]

I can only thank you again for the kindness shown to me this day. I accept these beautiful resolutions in the true spirit in which I know they have been given. I shall always regard them as among the most precious souvenirs of my entire life. I shall carry them away with me with satisfaction and with pride. I shall preserve them carefully, look upon them with affection, guard them in life, and bequeath them reverently to my children after death. [Applause.]

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, I want just to say a word to General Porter, that we do go back of the Revolution, for we have gone back to Jamestown in a most substantial manner in this congress. [Applause.] But I want to say another thing; it is not for John Paul Jones alone that we owe so much to General Porter, but that he had done so much to resurrect the names of the French who fought for us. Therefore, I have a resolution to offer:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Fifteenth Continental Congress Daughters of the American Revolution, be extended to General Horace Porter for being instrumental in having the roster of the French compatriots published. We have one in our library.

(A voice, "10,000 names.")

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Hazen, and was unanimously agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. General Porter, we present this resolution to you; and wish we had a thousand laurel wreaths for you, one for each of your patriotic achievements. The tenderest gratitude of our loving hearts will follow you wherever you may go, the wide world over, asking only one thing in return, that you never fail to come back to us. [Applause.]

GENERAL PORTER. Ladies, it seems now that "Righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Which represents righteousness, and which peace, I will not pretend to say. [Laughter.] In thanking you for these very touching resolutions that have been offered, let me say a word or two about that generous land of France. During my eight years' sojourn there I was particularly pleased at seeing the devotion of her

people to patriotism. It is born in them, it is breathed into their nostrils at their very birth. I do not think it is particularly because they are a more emotional people, it seems partly from habit. They do not go away from home. They stay there, they enjoy that country.

There were two things that struck me with peculiar pleasure. In the first place, that tri-colored flag, representing the true colors of liberty, is placed on every building, public or semi-public, and it remains there without removal until it absolutely goes to pieces and has to be replaced with another. It is there day and night, in storm and in sunshine, always present to the view of a French citizen. When a particularly patriotic man dies there, a tablet is put on his house. If he is still more worthy, he has a public funeral at Pere La Chaise. If he is still more eminent his remains are laid to rest in the Pantheon. They name streets for their illustrious men; the story of their lives is told in all the national histories. If you go to a dinner of the president or of any cabinet minister, you will find in the beautiful service of Sevres china, your plate has on its face a most artistic design of some patriotic monument or some historic landscape in a certain department. You turn the plate over, and on the back there is a list of all the distinguished patriotic men who have been born in that department. Well, that turns the subject of conversation at once onto things patriotic, and I think that, in this respect, we can all learn a little something of advantage from the things we see in the country of our ancient ally in fighting the battle of liberty. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. [To General Porter.] I wish to draw your attention to the fact that the French flag is there to assist in guarding you, with the star spangled banner, and further, that the bas-relief presented to us by a French woman is now enshrined and crowned by the flag which you, in your great care for the fame of the Daughters of the American Revolution, permitted to enshroud the remains of John Paul Jones upon his return. [Applause.]

I know that every Daughter of the American Revolution here must be touched to the profundity of her emotions by the thought that she is looking upon the living hero who brought back to us our dead hero, combining as it were our love for the living and our precious care for the dead. [Applause.]

[General Porter then left the hall.] I am afraid this whole congress will go out with General Porter. I constitute you all his escort, and only ask you to return to transact a little business. [Laughter.]

The order of business which was suspended, in order that we might listen to General Porter, is the adoption of the minutes.

After some verbal corrections the minutes were approved.

Mrs. KINNEY. *I move that we proceed to the unfinished business.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Buel and Mrs. Ballinger.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam President General, I ask that that be held

in abeyance for a moment," because it is necessary for me to leave the city.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Delafield asks that the motion be held in abeyance for a moment.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. Madam President General and members, I would not ask this courtesy except that it concerns this whole body. In the September *Ladies' Home Journal* was an article entitled "Shall We Make a Coal Fire of Niagara?" That was just before our Missouri conference, and just before the meeting of the National Board meeting in October. The state regent of Missouri wrote a letter to the National Board, asking that when each member returned to her home, she interest the chapters in every state to write letters to our president and to the governor general of Canada, asking them to co-operate to preserve Niagara and prevent further desecration. The Missouri Daughters, I think, were the first to send theirs, as we sent ours on October 4, in conference assembled. The president of the United States has shown that he is in hearty accord with the Daughters, and with the citizens all over this great land who are interested in this subject, and a month ago he recommended to congress that they form a treaty to preserve Niagara; and further negotiations may be gone into later. Therefore, I think when we have been done a favor, we should return thanks, and I offer this resolution:

Resolved, That the members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution request the recording secretary general to write to President Roosevelt expressing our hearty thanks for his prompt action in regard to the preservation of Niagara Falls.

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Sternberg.

Miss MECUM. May we not have the name of our organization added? It says, "The Fifteenth Continental Congress." Should it not read, "Of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution?"

Mrs. DELAFIELD. That is what the resolution says.

The resolution was heartily agreed to.

The motion of Mrs. Kinney to proceed to the consideration of unfinished business was then agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that to the best of her knowledge and belief the unfinished business consists of a few amendments which we had not yet acted upon when we ceased consideration of them on Wednesday. Is it your pleasure to proceed immediately to action upon those amendments?

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, may I make one statement? The first unfinished business is the acceptance of the reports of your national officers. They were received, which Roberts says is no action

at all. They should be approved. There is the report of your National Board, which I was so proud to bring to you; for it is many years since the National Board has reported in accordance with the constitution, which says that the actions of the National Board are legal and binding, and that they should be reported here. Your National Board reported to you. Your officers reported the work they have done during the entire year, and I think the first unfinished business to be considered is the adoption or approval of the report of your Board of Management, and of your national officers.

Mrs. THOMPSON. A point of order. I understood there was the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that whatever the congress desires, of course will be acted upon first; but the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers was placed on the program for Friday. The amendments which we were acting upon were on Wednesday's business. We had not quite finished the amendments. That is the reason the Chair stated that the first unfinished business was the amendments. That was the unfinished business from Wednesday. The committee on recommendations of national officers should naturally report in connection with the report of the national officers. Your CHAIRMAN reported for the Board of Management, and would be delighted, of course, to have her report accepted, but it is for the house to decide which it will take up first.

Mrs. THOMPSON. *I move that we proceed to the consideration of the amendments.*

Mrs. STEVENS. There are many leaving who came here to act on these amendments, and they would like to do it now.

Miss MILLER. Do all the reports of the national officers contain recommendations? Mine has none.

Miss DESHA. The motion heretofore has been to adopt or approve the reports, which is simply the work done, and to refer the recommendations to the committee on recommendations of national officers, whose report is brought in later; but the reports are generally adopted or approved when they are presented. Of course the reports of national officers come before the report of the committee on recommendations.

Mrs. ORTON. I second Mrs. Thompson's motion that we proceed to the consideration of the amendments.

Mrs. MURPHY. We amend the constitution so often, so continually, I would make a little plea for the women who have done the work for which the society exists, and who have been at it the whole year, and who have come here to read their reports. It is rather unpleasant to read them to empty benches.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You are speaking of the reports of committees?

Mrs. MURPHY. I am speaking of the reports of national committees that were ordered to report this year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, there is a resolution before you, which has been seconded, that we proceed to the consideration of the amendments. I am perfectly willing to hear an expression of views on all points, but if you are ready for the question I will put it.

The motion to proceed to the consideration of the amendments was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader will read the amendment which is next in order to be presented.

OFFICIAL READER. Ladies, I am instructed to read the next amendment, on page 6 of the amendments, which proposes to amend article VIII, section 3, of the constitution, which you will find in the constitution, on page 12.

Amend article VIII, section 3, by striking out the whole of section 3 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"Section 3. Any local chapter shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues of those members who belong to it for the fiscal year for which those dues are paid; and one-half of the life-membership fees paid to its treasurer, for its own use."

"Any local chapter may in its by-laws make provision for the collection of additional dues for its own use."

Signed by regent of Thirteen Colonies Chapter, and endorsed by Thirteen Colonies Chapter.

Attest: Helen E. Magruder, recording secretary.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, my name was left off. It should have been signed, and was signed to this amendment. Have I the privilege of commencing the discussion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly, if you presented the amendment. The ladies speaking for and against the amendments will come to the platform, so they may be heard.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, last year I presented the argument in favor of this amendment, and therefore shall not present the entire argument now. I will only speak to those points which I have been informed are not clear to many of the delegates. The reason why I wish this change made is because as the law is now, it is not equitable. It stands on the letter of the law, a mere technicality, and is not equitable. If a member leaves a chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year, whether voluntarily or at the direction of the chapter, and has paid her dues for the ensuing year, and she joins another chapter, the chapter she has left is in possession of her dues for that year, and the chapter she joins has nothing. Now, if she leaves before the commencement of the fiscal year (I believe you all know what the fiscal

year means,—it commences with the 22nd day of March), it is the year for which the dues are paid in advance. Many members, for the benefit of the chapter to which they belong at the time, pay their dues away in advance, very much in advance of what they are obliged to pay. Now, if a member does not belong to a chapter for one fraction of a moment of the fiscal year, is it not unjust that that chapter should have the use of her half dues, and she derive no benefit from it? Is not that taxation without representation? Is it not cruel to the chapter which she enters, to which she belongs for that entire next fiscal year, that that chapter should have nothing from her unless they require her to pay a second time? And is it right that she should be required to pay a second time? Now, remember, that it is not for the rich to settle this question. You must remember there are many Daughters, worthy Daughters, of the best blood in the land, whose means are limited. To you, it may mean nothing. One dollar, why, what is it? It is a trifle. You may throw it away every day of your life. You may throw hundreds of dollars away; but for some members in this society (and I do not think it is anything to be ashamed of) a dollar a year in addition to what they pay for other things, does count for something. Besides, it is the injustice of the thing that they should get no benefit from the half dues that they have paid, because how can they derive any benefit from it when they do not belong to that chapter?

(Cries of "Time!" "Time!")

Now, I am speaking only in regard to those who leave the chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year. Those who belong to the chapter after the commencement of the fiscal year, even though it be but one day, are counted as belonging for the whole year. Then we might not need to change this article if there were concerted action among the chapters, but there has not been any, and it is doubtful if we ever could secure any in regard to one chapter paying over to another chapter, as the National Board does to a chapter when a member joins in the first half of the year. Now, it is most injurious and most disadvantageous to the very members most worthy because they pay promptly. If a member goes out of her chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year, that chapter could not collect one cent of dues from her for that ensuing year. That shows you those dues do not belong to that chapter.

OFFICIAL READER. The time limit having expired—

Mrs. ROOME. I ask that my time be extended two minutes.

Miss MECUM. We cannot hear one word Mrs. Roome is saying.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If Mrs. Roome will permit, the official reader will read once more the special clause in the constitution and the proposed amendment.

OFFICIAL READER. The constitution at present reads as follows, page 12:

The local chapters shall be entitled to retain one-half of the annual dues, and one-half of the life membership fees paid to them respectively for their own use.

Mrs. ROOME. The main point is to strike out the words "paid to them." That is the most important thing. It changes nothing in regard to the dues paid to the treasurer general, it makes no change in the life membership fees. It only affects those dues that are paid prior to the commencement of the fiscal year to one chapter, when a member goes into another chapter. That is the only thing that is changed. I have tried to make it clear why it ought to be changed. We never want to do anything that is unjust, and never want to do anything that will result in injury to anybody else, to a chapter or to an individual; and as the law stands, it does work injury. Many chapters have been injured by it. Many members have been injured by it, while if you pass this amendment, nobody can be injured.

Mrs. MURPHY. *I move that the speeches to the amendments be limited to two minutes.*

Seconded by Mrs. Chittenden and Mrs. Terry, and agreed to.

Mrs. HARDY. Do I understand that this motion is to return dues after they have been paid?

Mrs. ROOME. Not for the past. It does not affect any past thing, but only the future.

Mrs. HARDY. Are the dues to be returned after a member has paid them?

Mrs. ROOME. If they are paid before the beginning of the fiscal year.

Mrs. HARDY. In my opinion, that would work just as unfairly to the chapter. [Applause.] The chapter assumes a certain amount of responsibility and debt for the year with the understanding that it has a certain number of members, and when a member resigns and goes into another chapter, the chapter is still responsible for those debts which were due at that time. If the money is paid to the new chapter, the old chapter is left without the money to pay its just debts. I think it is unfair to that chapter. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In endeavoring to make this clearer, I understand from Mrs. Roome that the meaning of the amendment is this: Only in case the dues are paid *before* the fiscal year commences (you ladies will recollect our constitution reads that your dues are payable on or before such a date, and as I understand it, Mrs. Roome only speaks for those ladies who are so anxious to escape any chance of indebtedness that they pay their dues before the fiscal year commences). Mrs. Roome thinks that ladies who pay in February for the coming year, in case they move in March, or April, should be able to have those dues back again, to enable them to pay them to the new chapter

which they have joined; but if paid *after* the beginning of the fiscal year, it is not expected they should be returned.

Mrs. ROOME. We do not expect to have them returned unless they go into another chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year for which the dues have been paid. If they go after the commencement of the fiscal year they can get nothing back.

Miss DESHA. This means that if you go into a chapter, and the by-laws of that chapter require, you shall pay your dues before you vote, and you pay your dues and vote and do not like the result of it, you get up and get out of the chapter, and then want to take the money with you. It would upset everything. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, I do not like to raise any question of unfairness, but that is an unfair statement, because that is not the state of the case, nor is it the intention of the amendment. You are required to pay for the current year when you vote, and the current year does not end until the 22nd of March. If you go out of a chapter before the commencement of the fiscal year for which you have paid dues, then I think you are entitled to have your half dues back.

(Cries of "Time!")

Miss TEMPLE. This will cover very few cases comparatively. The by-law itself will cover the majority of the cases. It is reciprocal. If we lose certain members, we will receive certain members, and some other chapter will retain their dues. So it is a reciprocal thing all around and will act as no injury to anyone. It has worked no harm in the past, and this proposed amendment will lead to complications.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. HENRY. It will lead to confusion worse confounded to have the dues paid back.

Mrs. ROOME. *I move that the amendment be adopted.*

Seconded by Thirteen Colonies Chapter.

The question being taken on the proposed amendment it was rejected, and the Chair declared the amendment lost.

Mrs. ALEXANDER. In view of the great difficulty we have had during the entire session in hearing what has been said, it has occurred to me that there is something the matter with this hall. I should like to ask if, when finished, the acoustic properties will be any better? We are generally credited with having voices that are far-reaching, and yet we have been almost unable to hear the official reader.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We all hope for splendid results when the hall is finished; but the unfinished business is the amendments to the constitution; possibly we can consider that at some other time.

OFFICIAL READER. The next proposed amendment is as follows:

Amend article VIII, section 4, of the constitution by striking out all after the words, "unless applicant," and substituting for them the following: "*can present a card of transfer from the National Society of*

the Children of the American Revolution, showing that she was in good standing, with all dues paid to that society, to the age of eighteen, and that the transfer is given within a year thereafter."

MARTHA W. FULTON,
MRS. WALLACE DELAFIELD,
GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
MRS. JAMES M. FOWLER,
MRS. WM. M. LIGGETT,
MARY MERWIN TIBBALS,
EMILY HENDREE PARK,
SARA T. KINNEY,
ELEANOR G. CONOVER,
MARY E. R. PHELPS,
MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH,
MRS. FRANK H. GETCHELL,
ELEANOR S. WASHINGTON HOWARD,
ELIZA F. LEARY.

Mrs. BUEL. *I move the adoption of the amendment.*

Miss FORSYTH. I second it, and wish to speak on the amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The seconds are printed in the list of proposed amendments.

Miss FORSYTH. Madam President General, as the state director for New York of the Children of the American Revolution, I merely wish to say that nothing we can do will help our own society more promptly than the passing of this amendment. I move its adoption.

(Cries of "Question!")

The question was taken, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment was agreed to.

The Chair so declared.

Miss HUEY. The next proposed amendment is so thoroughly in keeping with the one we have adopted, only not quite so sweeping, that it would be a waste of time to consider it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is offered by Mrs. Putnam, of New Jersey, seconded by Mrs. Delafield, of Missouri, and Mrs. Chittenden, of Michigan. It has been stated that the meaning of this amendment is practically the same as the amendment you have just acted upon and adopted. Is it the wish of this house or the movers of this amendment to continue the consideration of it, or does any mover of the amendment desire to withdraw it, as it is practically the same thing we have just acted upon?

Miss HUEY. I would move that it is a waste of time.

Mrs. DELAFIELD. *I move that it be withdrawn.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Chittenden, and was agreed to.

OFFICIAL READER. Article IX was passed the other day. That refers to the by-laws.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will remember that the amendment to ar-

ticle IX was, by consent of the house, acted upon first on Wednesday, in order to clarify the situation for your future action. We have, therefore acted upon all the amendments to the constitution presented to this congress.

Dr. McGEE. There were two proposed amendments to article IX. We adopted only the first one.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now act on the second clause of the amendment to article IX.

OFFICIAL READER. The proposed amendment is to amend the constitution and by-laws by striking out the word "General" wherever it appears in connection with the word "President" or "Vice-President."

Signed by

CAROLINE C. LITTLE,
M. B. F. LIPPITT,
SUSAN CARPENTER FRAZER,
MARY A. LYONS,
SARA COOLIDGE BROOKS,
MARY EVANS ROSA,
FRANCES INGRAHAM MANN,
MARTHA WITHERBEE FOSTER,
ELIZABETH PATTERSON BURNHAM,
AUGUSTA P. SHUTE,
MARY L. SPRINGFIELD,
KATHERINE L. EGAN,
EVELYN FELLOWS MASURY,
VIRGINIA SHEDD HODGE.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Does anyone move the adoption of this amendment?

Mrs. KENDALL. For the purpose of bringing it before the house, I move the adoption of the amendment.

Miss TEMPLE. *I move to lay it on the table.*

The motion was seconded by Mrs. Gerald, and two-thirds voting in the affirmative, the amendment was laid on the table.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will proceed immediately to the amendments of the by-laws.

OFFICIAL READER. The first proposed amendment is to article I of the by-laws, by adding "*and no candidate for office shall have more than one nominating speech and no seconds.*"

MARY WOOD SWIFT,
HARRIET BAIRD HUEY,
MRS. WILLIAM M. LIGGETT,
MRS. JOHN CUNNINGHAM HAZEN,
MRS. ROSA B. TODD,
MRS. CLARENDON SMITH,
MRS. D. U. FLETCHER,
MRS. STRANAHAN,
MRS. C. E. GRUNSKY,
MRS. THOMAS MAYHEW WOODRUFF,
MISS MARY V. YOUNG,
MARY B. KENDALL.

Miss HUEY. Is Mrs. Swift in the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I fear not.

Mrs. ROOME. I ask for information, did the delegates who signed this amendment intend to strike out the seconds, or merely the seconding speeches?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have to abide by the amendment as presented literally. It says "seconds."

Miss HUEY. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, as the mover of this amendment is prevented from being here by the appalling catastrophe which has befallen her state, her city and her friends, I come as a very poor substitute of Mrs. Swift, to explain why Mrs. Swift offered this amendment. Those of you who were present at the Fourteenth Continental Congress may remember that we who sat in the galleries were condemned to sit through fifty or sixty seconding speeches of which we did not hear one word in ten. In desperation, I was the lady who rose and moved that the nominating and seconding speeches for president general be ended, and I had the vials of wrath poured upon my head. A few days afterward Mrs. Swift came to me with this amendment, and asked me if I would sign it. I told her I would, and I obtained for her some of the signatures to it. Last October, when Pennsylvania held its conference in Reading, our honored founder, Miss Desha, told me this amendment was going to be snowed under, and I told her it would not break my heart if it was. I think I can explain for Mrs. Swift, as well as for myself, that our main object was to bring before the National Society for discussion in each chapter the abuse of the seconding of nominations in our congresses. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. I did not say it was going to be snowed under; I said I hoped it would be snowed under. [Laughter.] Because there is nothing I enjoy like hearing the speeches of the women of this congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, I just want to supplement what Miss Desha has said. We all enjoy the seconding speeches, when we have time to hear them, very much indeed. It is true that sometimes this congress has so much important business to consider that we cannot allow time for more than one seconding speech; but certainly we would want one. It is in the power of each congress to decide this, according to the requirements of the congress, and the time they can allot to it. We do not want to bind these future congresses and deprive them of the pleasure which they may desire to enjoy. As it is not advisable to encumber our by-laws with unnecessary details, *I move this amendment be laid on the table.*

This motion was seconded by members from all over the house.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this amendment be laid on the table. All in favor will please say "aye." [The "ayes" voted.] All

opposed will say "no." [There were a few "noes."] It is carried by a two-thirds vote. The amendment is laid on the table.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Amend article I of the by-laws. Add the following paragraph to article I: '*State regents, state vice-regents and honorary state regents shall be elected by the delegates, or delegate, from each state or territory to the Continental Congress, at its annual meeting, and their election shall be announced to the congress by the chairman of each delegation. The certificate of election shall be filed with the recording secretary general.*' Mary Desha."

MISS DESHA. Madam President General, I wrote this simply for the purpose of bringing the matter before the congress of how our elections should be announced. I found I had put in state vice-regents, which the constitution says cannot be elected at the annual conference; I put it in here that they should be elected by the delegates at the congress; so we cannot vote on a thing that is in violation of the constitution. Then the president general suggested that I put it in the wrong place. Then the vice-president general in charge of organization suggested that I should add at the end that the certificate of election shall be filed with the recording secretary general, and the vice-president in charge of the organization of chapters. Then a member from Georgia offered this amendment, that if one delegate only from a state or territory is in attendance at the annual meeting she shall file a certified statement that the officers whose election she announces are the choice of a majority of the chapters in her state. Then the state of Colorado has offered an amendment which I think ought to be heard before we take any action on this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha has spoken to the amendment she has presented. Are there any further remarks? I cannot recognize an amendment to the amendment unless I know whether it is germane or not.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President General, now we can elect our state vice-regents at our state conferences. If we pass this, as it stands, is it not unconstitutional? It will annul the privilege of voting for a state vice-regent at a state conference. Wipe out that and the state conference no longer has any power to elect the officer under this. Our constitution admits of this. Our president general will remember I rose in the midst of a vote and asked the president general if we passed that, if it was not virtually a recognition by the board, compulsory of state meetings, and she said it was. That is the only time, and the first time, that we ever had a particle of state recognition. Now, if you vote upon this as it stands, you will wipe out that clause of the constitution and you can no longer vote for a state vice-regent at your state conference.

MISS DESHA. Madam President General, I would suggest that as both the Colorado and my amendment speak of *state vice-regents* and *state regents* that both—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There is no amendment from Colorado before the house at present.

Mrs. THOMPSON. Madam President General, a point of order, that we ought not to adopt a form of amendment that has not been sent to us first for consideration; we ought not to take it up without previous notice.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will state that the Chair has not recognized any amendment which has not been sent out.

Miss DESHA. I do not think that is right. The point I want to make is that we should not vote on this amendment as it stands. The Colorado amendment was sent out all over the country. There is no order how it shall be sent out, provided it is sent to the chapters sixty days before the congress, and that was sent out. I simply wanted to show a courtesy to Colorado. It is almost like mine, except that its delegates elect at the conference, and mine provides for vice state regents, and both are violations of the constitution. What I want to say is that as this is a violation of the constitution and it has been amended so often without being sent out, I propose to postpone the consideration of it at all. We would amend the constitution, which cannot be done until next year, but we could postpone the consideration of this amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Miss Desha, do you offer a resolution to that effect?

Miss DESHA. I do.

Mrs. MURPHY. I second the motion.

Dr. MCGEE. A point of order, Madam President General; if we cannot act upon an amendment now because it is unconstitutional, we cannot act on it at any time, and I do not see why it should be postponed.

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, we can make it constitutional by amending the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, ladies, unless Dr. McGee presses her point of order, I will put the resolution offered by the recording secretary general. There is no time named, as I understand it, in the resolution. It may be postponed to such a time that the constitution may have undergone many changes.

Miss DESHA. Leave the time out.

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President General, my point of order is that you cannot act on an unconstitutional thing; therefore, before we can act on this at any time it must be re-offered in the regular way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, your point of order is well taken. It should be withdrawn and re-offered when it is in accordance with the constitution.

Miss DESHA. Withdraw it, Madam President General, I don't care. Just get it out of the way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair considers the point of order well taken. The mover of the resolution to amend the by-laws to such and

such an effect, withdraws it. There will be no further discussion at the present time. [Applause.]

Mrs. BOTSFORD, of Ohio. Madam President General, I move that the order of business be suspended that the members of the congress may hear the reports of the standing committees, as many are leaving.

Seconded by Mrs. Heintselman and Mrs. Orton.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, the house can always reconsider its action, but it has not been more than thirty-five minutes since it was decided to finish the amendments. The Chair will consider it a favor if you will withdraw this motion.

Mrs. BOTSFORD. I will withdraw it with pleasure.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Article X,"—this should be article XI—"Article XI, paragraph 1. Strike out 'corresponding secretary general' and substitute therefor '*vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters.*' It will then read: '*Notify the vice-president general in charge of organization of chapters* of the election and appointment of all officers and delegates.' Charlotte Emerson Main, Mary Desha."

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, I hardly think this requires being spoken to at all. It justifies itself. It means this: The card catalogue, as you remember, is in charge of the vice-president general in charge of organization and every letter which you send her telling of the election of your officers is obliged to be passed to her office. If you send it to the corresponding secretary, as it often happens, then it has to be stamped and acknowledged from that office, and then passed over to mine, and acknowledged a second time. Now, as we have the entire charge of that card catalogue it would be better that the first letter should be sent directly there. Then there is no danger of losing it, or of two letters being sent in answer to one. There is subtlety of meaning. *I therefore move its adoption.*

Miss DESHA. I second the motion.

Dr. MCGEE. Madam President General, this is an amendment to article X; I think it should be an amendment to article XI.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The official reader so corrected it. All in favor of the adoption of this amendment will please say "aye;" and those opposed "no." [After the vote.] It is carried by a full vote, and the Chair hereby announces that it is in full force hereafter.

OFFICIAL READER. The last amendment. [Reading.] "I move to amend the by-laws by adding as article XIV, *that the east gallery of Memorial Continental Hall shall be reserved for Daughters of the American Revolution on all patriotic occasions, and the following articles shall be renumbered: XV, XVI, and XVII.* (Signed) Nancie Otis Winston."

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. Madam President General, if Mrs. Winston is in the house *I move that the courtesy of the house be extended to her to speak to her own amendment.*

Miss TEMPLE. I second that motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Winston is not a member of this house, but is a member of this society. It is moved that if Mrs. Winston is in the house that she be given the courtesy of the house to speak to this amendment.

The question was taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Delafield, I understand Mrs. Winston is in the corridor and I appoint you to escort her in.

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. Madam President General, *I move the adoption of this amendment.*

Mrs. KENDALL. I second the motion.

Mrs. Winston came to the platform, and the president general said: "Mrs. Winston, we are very glad to see you and to hear from you."

Mrs. WINSTON. Madam President General and Daughters, with our congress twice as large as it now is, we should still wish to seat in some small portion of Memorial Continental Hall members of the organization who built the hall—

(Mrs. Winston at this point resumed her seat.)

Mrs. BELL. May I say one word?

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, *I move the adoption of this amendment.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The motion to adopt has been made by Miss Temple of Tennessee.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I promised Mrs. Winston that I would say something for that amendment. I will only occupy one minute of your time. Mrs. Winston's object is that members who are not delegates or alternates have not sufficient attention paid them in this congress. [Applause.] They have probably contributed to the building of this house of ours and yet when they come here and want to hear the deliberations of the congress, there is no special place made for them, and I think Mrs. Winston desires, if I am not mistaken, that there shall be a special place in this house somewhere for these people. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, I approve of that entirely, but I have a suggestion, if it does not matter to Mrs. Winston, that they would take the north side, for I tell you the time is coming when part of our delegations on this floor have got to go up there. In fact, Colorado and two or three other delegations have asked if they could not be changed this year, for this reason, that there are found several places under the galleries where you cannot hear, and up there they can hear every word and so many prefer to be in that gallery, where they could hear every word going on downstairs. Therefore, if it would make no difference to the mover, let us set aside the north gallery for the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mrs. MURPHY. The members only ask for a place.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. And therefore, I move to amend this, because in

time we will take those places and the visiting Daughters will be ruled out, there will be no place for them. *I move to amend and make it the north gallery instead of the east gallery.*

Mrs. PARK, of Georgia. Madam President General, I merely wish to substitute that gallery or some suitable place.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. A question for information. She says "all patriotic occasions." Does she mean that in every patriotic anniversary that is held in this building the Daughters of the American Revolution shall have a special place, or does she mean just during our congress? That is what I want to ask.

Mrs. WINSTON. Especially during the congresses; the motion was made for the visiting Daughters.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. It is very misleading.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You recollect this is an amendment to your by-laws, and the Chair wishes to make the statement that there is no one in this hall more anxious for the comfort of every Daughter than she is, but the Chair wishes also to draw to your attention that it would be perhaps a more simple thing to adopt this under the rules of the house than as an amendment to our by-laws, which are as to methods of carrying on business, not to locate individuals. [Applause.] The Chair will not rule it out or order. She only makes that statement, in order that you understand fully what you are doing.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, I rose for recognition a few minutes ago to make exactly that kind of a statement. In making this suggestion, I wish to say it is in thorough approval of Mrs. Winston's amendment to the by-laws, but as we must look forward to the time when some of our delegates must go to the galleries I was going to suggest that instead of adopting this amendment to the by-laws we should give notice that after its consideration we would present a standing rule for your consideration, which would recommend that the house committee hereafter assign a certain portion, a certain space in this house for those members of our association who are neither delegates nor alternates. [Applause.] I will give notice, Madam President General, that after the consideration of this amendment, if it should not pass, I will present such a standing rule for consideration.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, there seems to be a slight misunderstanding with regard to this. One or two have spoken of it as being a reservation for the alternates of the congress. That is not the idea. The idea was that it should be reserved for visiting Daughters. We have a great many chapters sending a half dozen or dozen of their chapters as alternates; when they come there is only space reserved for the alternates and delegates and no place for the visiting Daughters, which was the intention of Mrs. Winston in offering this amendment, that the visiting Daughters should have a certain locality, separate from any one who comes hereafter for the congress, so that

the public shall not come in here and crowd out people who come from long distances for the sake of hearing the deliberations of this congress. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the various statements as to this amendment, and you have also heard the statement of Mrs. Rounsaville, of Georgia, as to standing rules for the government of the house. Now, what is your pleasure?

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of personal privilege. Can we not have an explanation as to the changing of the articles? It says they shall be renumbered XV and so on. We do not know what is meant. Will you explain to us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is simply for this purpose: If you insert an article anywhere in your by-laws, which is a perfectly new article, of course, it *adds* an article. If you had fourteen articles and a new article came in, one would be added and the number would be 15, then we should go right on with the *seriatim* numbering of your clauses. In other words, it is nothing but the insertion of a clause which adds to the number of clauses, therefore making them 16, and 17, rather than 15 and 16. There is no cabalistic meaning in this numbering. Ladies, you have heard the amendment. Its adoption has been moved. There has also been a statement made by the state regent of Georgia in connection with the standing rules. What is your pleasure? Are you ready for the question?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, does the standing rule come first?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, we are voting on the amendment.

Mrs. WINSTON. Madam President General and ladies, we asked for the east gallery for the reason that that holds 168 seats and the side galleries hold a great many more and so we asked for the smallest portion of the galleries, 168 out of 600 seats was asked for members who are neither delegates nor alternates to the congress. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you are aware now that there is an amendment to the amendment. The amendment states that the east gallery, and the amendment to the amendment states the north gallery. All in favor of adopting the amendment to the amendment will please say "aye," and those opposed "no." [After the vote.] The amendment to the amendment is lost. We now proceed to the original amendment. All in favor say "aye," and those opposed "no." [After the vote.] The amendment is lost and the Chair would announce that the amendment is not adopted.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, I move the adoption of the following standing rule: *The house committee of future congresses are hereby requested to assign liberal space in the galleries of Memorial Continental Hall for use of those members of this association who are neither delegates nor alternates.*

(Cries of "Good!" Applause.)

Mrs. DELAFIELD. I second that.

Mrs. BOTSFORD, of Ohio. Madam President General, may the motion I made a few moments ago be considered now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will recognize you immediately we act upon this. There is a motion before the house.

(At the request of Mrs. Swormstedt the official reader read Mrs. Rounsaville's motion.)

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I would like to amend that by inserting the words "visiting Daughters." The complaint has been that visitors come here and have no place to sit. A great many of the delegates and alternates this year have been deprived of their seats; they had no place to sit. The idea is that a place should be provided for the visitors who are not delegates or alternates.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you desire to amend this resolution, Mrs. Bryan, of Tennessee?

Mrs. BRYAN. *I desire to offer a resolution to amend by inserting the words "visiting Daughters."*

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, every Daughter is a visiting Daughter. [Applause.] I offer to amend that amendment.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You wish to amend the amendment to the motion? This is an amendment to the amendment to the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, I do not think I will amend it; let us act on this as quickly as we can.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). *"The house committees of future congresses are hereby requested to assign liberal space in the galleries of Memorial Continental Hall for visiting members of our association who are neither delegates nor alternates."*

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, before putting the question I would like, in behalf of some visiting Daughters, to say that we do not wish to exclude from this house Daughters of the American Revolution who may not be considered visiting Daughters by reason of residence in Washington. [Applause.] However, in coming congresses the galleries may be so crowded that there will be no place for Daughters who are not visiting Daughters. I would ask that the resolution as offered be adopted.

Seconded by Mrs. Gerald.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard the amendment which is to insert "visiting." All in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no." [After the vote.] The amendment is lost. It now reverts to the original resolution. All in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no."

The question was then taken and the resolution agreed to.

Mrs. WILES, of Illinois. Madam President General, I rise to a question of privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. State your question, please.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President General and ladies of the Continental Congress: This is a question of privilege because it concerns the seating of the delegates themselves, and I hope it will meet with your approval so that we may pass it very quickly. It would be a standing rule:

Resolved, That in seating the delegates to the Continental Congress, the numbers from one to twenty-five be placed in one lot, and the numbers from twenty-five to fifty in another lot, and that the state regents who drew the last half of the numbers for the Fifteenth Congress, draw only from the first half for the Sixteenth Congress, and those who drew the first half for the Fifteenth Congress draw only from the last half.

Resolved, further, That a similar rule of rotation be followed in seating future congresses. [Seconded by Mrs. Terry.]

I would like to speak to it for a few moments. I asked the state regent of New York to second this because New York has good seats this year and so very seldom has had good seats. Illinois has very seldom had good seats. The first day of this congress we did not hear one single word, except those of the president general. We lost every single word of those fine responses to the address of welcome. Now, very one of you wants to make this just as fair as we can. This makes it a little bit fairer, by saying that the state regents who this year drew the last twenty-five numbers shall not run the risk of drawing forty-five next year and being under the gallery. We trust to luck; we have no favoritism in the matter, except to give all those who have the poorest seats this year the best chance next year. So the state regents of the states having the poorest seats this year will draw from the first twenty-five numbers next year. Those having the best seats will draw from the last twenty-five. We have been saying a great deal about the seats for the visiting Daughter and alternates; surely you want to hear your delegates and have the delegates hear everything and understand what business is being transacted here. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. *I move the adoption of this resolution.*

(Cries of "Question!")

The question was then taken and agreed to. [Applause.]

Mrs. PORTER KING. Madam President General, a question of personal privilege.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You will please state it.

Mrs. KING. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, appreciating fully the enormous mental and physical strain that the guidance of such a body must impose, and, whereas, expressions of appreciation have been voted to the house and program committees, *I move that this body, in congress assembled, do, by a rising vote, express to our president general, Mrs. Donald McLean, who, with unquestioned justice, unfailing courtesy and considera-*

tion, has guided us at every meeting of this Fifteenth Continental Congress, our sincere and loving appreciation of her work. [Great applause.]

(The congress rose.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask Miss Bowman to take the chair and put that resolution.

MISS BOWMAN (presiding). It is not necessary to put this question, which has already been unanimously voted upon, and I am sure it is not necessary to ask for the negatives, for it is not possible to have a negative. However, all those in favor of expressing their vote of thanks to our presiding officer will please say "aye."

(The vote was unanimous and there was great applause.)

The president general thereupon resumed the chair.

Mrs. KING. I thank the house for extending this courtesy to me, for I am leaving; otherwise I would not have interfered with business.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair thanks every member for this action. It is a source of profound gratification to her.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, may I ask the courtesy of the house to offer a resolution?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I promised to recognize Mrs. Botsford, of Ohio. Mrs. Terry, of New York, desires to offer a vote of thanks. If there is no objection the Chair will entertain it.

(There was no objection.)

Mrs. TERRY. *Resolved, That as so many delegates are leaving and have expressed their pleasure and appreciation of the services rendered so graciously by the chairman of the house committee and by the members, a rising vote of thanks be tendered the chairman, Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins and the members of that committee.*

Seconded by Mrs. Ellen L. Dunn.

A rising vote was had and the resolution agreed to.

Mrs. BOTSFORD, of Ohio. Madam President General, *I move that the order of business be suspended, that the members of the congress may hear the reports of the standing committees, as many are leaving.*

Seconded by Mrs. Heintzelman and Mrs. Orton, of Ohio.

Mrs. BOTSFORD. Madam President General, I would like that they be heard; they have been working on their committees all the year and have their reports ready. I would be pleased to have them give their reports.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The reports of the chairmen of the national committees? Ladies, do you understand the purport of this resolution?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I understand the purport to be that the next order of business be the hearing of the reports of the national committees, such as school city committee, Revolutionary relics committee, &c. That is the meaning of the resolution.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, Mrs. Botsford has requested me to say for her (her voice doesn't carry as well as mine) that instead of standing committees she meant the national committees which have reports to make, and that there are many people in this congress who are constantly asking these chairmen, "Why cannot we hear your reports before we go away?" I want to say that these ladies, having these duties assigned them, have worked the whole year with the committees and have written their reports and it will be very encouraging to have them read them, as so many go away to-day, and then many ladies have said they want to hear the reports of the committees on patriotic education, school city, &c.; that is why this resolution was offered.

Mrs. BOTSFORD. I will be perfectly willing to withdraw it, if you think it best.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Let me state that the regular order of business would be that we hear the report of the committee on the recommendations of national officers; we would then be at the place where we would hear the reports of these committees.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I would just say that by the time you get to this, if you proceed with the regular order of business, there will be no one here to hear them.

Mrs. PARK, of Georgia. Madam President General, I would say for the information of Mrs. Murphy that the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers is exceedingly short and will not occupy more than two or three minutes in reading.

Mrs. MURPHY. I withdraw any objection I may have made. I am in favor of anything our president general may desire. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, I desire to remind the house that we have never approved the reports of the national officers yet.

Mrs. PARK, of Georgia. Madam President General, inasmuch as the recording secretary general has made some remark about this, as chairman of this committee I am compelled to state that one of the last things that a congress does or has done, in my experience, when I have formerly belonged to this same committee, was to receive the report of the committee on recommendations of national officers, one of the last things, and I will tell you that when these reports are handed to the committee it is expected that that committee will conscientiously go through those reports, (and some of them being long) give to them due attention and find out if there is any recommendation, and report upon it to the best of their ability. It stands without any argument that they cannot do this in the first part of the congress. These reports were not handed to your committee until Wednesday afternoon. Your committee spent every moment they could take from the house, sitting up until after twelve o'clock at night, to get this report ready for you. I simply submit that it is an injustice to your committee to make any complaint upon the delay of the report, for in

previous congresses it has been left to receive these last, because your committee could not do the work earlier.

Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, of Alabama. Madam President General, I desire to substantiate all that Mrs. Park has said.

Miss DESHA. I would like to say that as Mrs. Park has said they were not handed to her until Wednesday afternoon, they were handed to her just as soon as she asked for them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that it is the duty of the officers to hand their reports to the chairmen of the committee, and doubtless the chairman would have been glad to receive them.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, I know Miss Desha has given you a correct version as she understands it. I tried to communicate with Miss Desha, and tried to telephone her; we could not get the reports at first. She said she would hand them to me as soon as she could get them, and put them into my hands; it was later than I asked her, because she didn't bring them to me until Wednesday afternoon.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President General, it is quarter past one now, and we seem to be wasting a lot of time. I move we take a recess until half past two.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It has not been seconded, and I will not put it now. Mrs. Botsford, of Ohio, offered to withdraw her resolution and Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio, was kind enough to say she would do whatever her president general thought best. The president general thinks it is best to proceed immediately with the regular order of business. She therefore recognizes the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers, Mrs. Park, of Georgia. [Great applause.]

Mrs. PARK:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF NATIONAL OFFICERS.

The committee on recommendations of national officers would report in response to the recommendation of the vice-president general in charge of organization, that some provision should be made for the appointment or election of officers who may be empowered to exercise, in countries outside the jurisdiction of the United States, powers similar to those of state regents; but thinks such provision can only be made by an amendment to the constitution, or by-laws, which amendment should be offered during this congress in order to avoid undue delay.

The committee favors the adoption of a recommendation from the treasurer general that \$10,000 should be transferred to the building

fund from the current balance. We find no other recommendations included in the reports of national officers referred to this committee.

EMILY HENDREE PARK,
Chairman.

KATE DUNCAN SMITH,
MARY LITTLE DEERE,
EDITH DARLINGTON AMMON,
ELIZABETH M. BOWRON,
CLARA C. BEEKER, Illinois,
ELLA BLAINE BOTSFORD,
DELIA AUSTIN AVERY,
HALLIE A. ROUNSAVILLE.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. *Madam President General, I move the adoption of this report.*

This motion was duly seconded.

The question was then taken and agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I report to the chairman that her report is carried unanimously.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President General, I thought the treasurer general offered some recommendations yesterday, wasn't it?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Where is the chairman? I must ask the chairman of the committee to listen to these questions.

Dr. McGEE. I do not know anything about it. I was merely asking for information. Didn't the treasurer general make some recommendations, which were read to us?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, would like that question answered; but having adopted the committee's report, it is an act of courtesy not to question it; but Mrs. Park (the chairman) will be glad to answer it.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, after the report of the treasurer general was handed in, there was a secondary report, written, headed "Recommendations of the Treasurer General" not submitted, as I understand, in her printed report. That would make no difference. We took this request, headed "Recommendations" and went over every one of them carefully, gave all the attention we could and the unanimous opinion of your committee was that there was no recommendation. There were a series of questions which we felt entirely unable to answer and which can be later, by the treasurer general, submitted to the congress. We could not act upon them because they were not in the nature of what we considered recommendations. [Applause.]

Dr. McGEE. Madam President General, *I move we take a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.*

Seconded by Mrs. Thompson and Miss Huey.

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved and seconded that a recess be taken.

There can be no debate upon this. All in favor will please say "aye." (The "ayes" voted). All opposed, "no." (There were two "noes"). It is carried; a recess until 2.30 o'clock p. m.

(Recess taken at 1.20 o'clock p. m.)

AFTERNOON SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1906.

The congress resumed its session at 3.20 o'clock p. m., the president general in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will be in order to listen to some notices.

(The official reader thereupon made several announcements).

Mrs. MUSSEY. I have \$20 from the Continental Chapter for the relief fund.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will proceed with the business of the day, the hearing of reports of the chairmen of national committees. I would ask Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, if she is in the house, to report for the committee on Revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall.

Mrs. KENDALL. If the chairman of the committee on patriotic education is ready, I will gladly give way. I know she is anxious to make her report.

Miss MECUM. I appreciate very much the kindness shown me, but there are several people who are coming that wish to hear my report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As the chairman of the committee on national university is present, Mrs. Patton, of Pennsylvania, we would like to hear from her. [Applause.]

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY COMMITTEE REPORT.

The National University Committee held its first meeting March 8th; six members being present.

There was organized some years ago in the American Historical Society, the movement to carry on post-graduate work in American history in this city on the plan of the school abroad, with a view of enabling students from any university to come here and do post-graduate work in this subject; and it is hoped that this committee on national university may, in consultation with the president of the George Washington University, look toward such plan in this country, as well as, arrange that courses of lectures in American history may be given in this, Memorial Continental Hall, and given at so small a cost as shall enable the public to attend in large numbers and frequently.

The location to our own building of the new property of the George Washington University, which is in a measure, the national univer-

sity of the country, seems a splendid opportunity for the advancement of patriotism and learning.

As time goes on we hope great developments will result from this national university committee.

MARY D. PATTON,
Chairman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this report. It is a very important report and very interesting to us. A resolution to accept it is in order.

Mrs. BROWN, of Wisconsin. *Madam President General, I move that the report of the committee on national university be received.*

Mrs. TERRY, of New York. I second that.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Will Mrs. Kendall, of Maine, now report?

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS.

Madam President General and Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: The committee on Revolutionary relics for Memorial Continental Hall has attended to its duty, and would respectfully submit the following report of progress:

Immediately after being appointed the chairman, I communicated, in writing, with each member of the committee. With rare exception, and then only for imperative reasons, a prompt and courteous reply was received. The request to secure, at least, one suitable and valuable relic of the Revolutionary period was made to each woman on the committee. The replies were of the most satisfactory, and in some cases inspiring, nature, and in some cases bore immediate fruit.

Owing to the fact that all sections of the country are represented, there has been but one meeting held, and that of an informal character, a majority not being present. Three of those appointed have had their new birth, and several of the members are not in attendance at this congress.

There is a deeply rooted sentiment that the relics, antiques and curios, which may come to this museum, must be of the Revolutionary period, of historic fame, and of unquestioned authenticity.

One of the obstacles which confronts any such committee is the fact that the hall is not completed and the doubt that seems to exist as to whether it is fireproof. With these removed, there is promise of a rich harvest.

The committee would express its deep appreciation for every precious treasure which has been given into its keeping for the museum, among which are the following, which are placed with the collection now in the national museum:

A marvelous piece of needlework done by Mrs. Seabrook, of South

Carolina, given by Dr. Augustus Fitch of that state to Mrs. Clark Waring, a member of this committee, who has turned it over for the museum.

From the Misses Jeanette and Nellie Anderson, of Burlington, Wis., of distinguished Revolutionary ancestry, from Mansfield, Conn.:

Two writing books showing exquisite penmanship; one damask towel, flax raised, spun and woven in Connecticut by Miss Lucinda Goodwin, the mother of the donor; one pair of silk stockings, silk raised, spun and knit by Miss Goodwin, Conn.; one bead bag, made by Miss Marilla Goodwin, Mexico, N. Y., 1830; one linen pillow case, flax, spun and woven by the same ancestor, nee Miss Lucinda Goodwin, the mother of the donor.

A mirror of great historical value from Mrs. S. V. White, Fort Green Chapter, N. Y.

One photograph of the tomb of Francisco Miranda in the Pantheon, Caraccas, Venezuela, S. A.

A trunk, formerly the property of Aaron Burr, will find its final resting place in these historic walls after wanderings, the stories of which would interest those most loyally devoted to romance.

There are three classes of relics with which we have to deal: Those given to the hall; those promised upon condition, and those which the owners desire to sell. Alluring as may be the claims of the last, there is no money for the use of the committee, and not until the hall is completed has it the heart to ask for any. Should some crisis arise where we might lose to the society some precious heirloom, we trust that ways and means could be devised to divert the misfortune.

Some of the letters received from the donors are of the most touching character, and "between the lines" may be read life's lessons and histories, having a meaning for all. These tenderly loved and long-time cherished mementos and treasures of this eventful period are unselfishly given to the keeping of our great society that the events of that fateful time may be ineffaceably outlined in our memories.

Every year the objects and purposes of our society become more living and vital. There seems to be a tendency to build the living monuments in the hearts of the people, but it is essential that we study the past that we may be guided aright in the future. The "relics" are the scattered threads which, drawn together and skilfully interwoven, leave the handwriting on the wall.

MARY B. KENDALL,

Chairman of Relics Committee.

Mrs. Kendall (continuing): The following relics are also presented: Presented by Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution:

Statuette of Andrew Jackson.

Bequeathed to the Elizabeth Jackson Chapter, by Miss Mary Emily Donelson Wilcox, an honorary member of the chapter.

Mrs. Wilcox was the daughter of Colonel Donelson (who was Mrs. Jackson's nephew,) and the private secretary of President Jackson. Mary Emily Donelson was born in the White House, and when christened in the White House, both houses of congress and the supreme court adjourned to attend the christening.

A lock of her hair was placed by the president, under the "corner stone" of the treasury.

Colonel Donelson was afterwards minister to Germany, and Mrs. Wilcox played with the father of the present emperor of Germany.

When several years since, Mrs. Wilcox published her book, "Xmas under Three Flags," she sent through the German ambassador, a copy to the present emperor, and in reply received an "Autograph letter." So the statuette is replete in associations.

Quilted silk petticoat made and worn by Dinah (Kelton) Comstock, (Mrs. William), in 1725.

1 pair of invalid slippers.

1 pair of over-shoes.

1 pair of shoe buckles, worn by William Comstock, husband of Dinah Kelton.

1 pair of gossip shoes, or sandals.

Apron made from a piece of a dress, and a ball covered with a piece of a dress worn by Dinah Comstock.

Tortoise shell comb worn by Penelope (Comstock) Peck, (Mrs. John).

Silver watch owned by Cap. John Peck, husband of Penelope Comstock.

Bead bag owned by Penelope (Peck) Keene (Mrs. Benjamin).

These articles represent three generations—mother, daughter and granddaughter, all of Providence, Rhode Island.

Engraved goblet which has been in the family for over two hundred years.

These articles are presented to Memorial Continental Hall, by the present owner, (of the Sixth generation from Dinah Comstock).

MARIAN WILMARTH MORTON,

Regent of Battle Pass Chapter, N. S. D. A. R., Brooklyn.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General I would like to offer now a gift, to be added to that report.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. With great pleasure, as soon as we accept this. Mrs. TERRY. *I move this report be accepted with thanks.*

Miss BENNING. I second that motion.

(The motion was carried).

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General and ladies, I have the pleasure to present an original letter written by Patrick Henry to the Phila-

delphia Yearly Meeting of Friends. It is the property of the Harvey estate, but with the consent of all the heirs, I am appointed spokesman to present it in the name of my brothers and sisters. [Applause.]

COPY

Chairman of Committee on Revolutionary Relics for Memorial Continental Hall.

DEAR MADAM: The Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Cambridge, takes great pleasure in presenting to you a letter of Abigail Adams, wife of John Adams, second president of the United States, to be placed in Continental Memorial Hall.

We are enabled to make this presentation through the generosity of Mr. Charles Francis Adams, who had it framed in wood from the house where John Adams was born, in Quincy, Massachusetts.

Hoping that you will be pleased with this letter of Mrs. Adams, and will give it a good place in your museum,

I have the honor to be

Yours sincerely,

(signed)

MARY I. J. GOZZALDI,

Regent, Hannah Winthrop Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

In addition to the above, the four following articles were brought from Boston to Washington, by Mrs. Main, and by her deposited in the National Museum.

1. A piece of the cornice of Faneuil Hall.
2. A piece of the belfry of the Old North Church, of Boston, from which the signal was flashed to Paul Revere.
3. A piece of the Jonas Clark house, in Lexington, in which Adams and Hancock were breakfasting, when so nearly taken prisoner by the British.
4. A piece of the Old Elm Tree, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, under which George Washington took command of the Continental army in July, 1775.

These four pieces of historic wood, together with pictures of the places from which they were taken, were presented by Mrs. Margaret J. Bradbury, founder, and ex-regent of the Hannah Winthrop Chapter, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

By order of the Board, they were appropriately framed, with the pieces of wood firmly attached; and have been placed in the custody of the Smithsonian Institution, until such time as the museum in Continental Memorial Hall, is in readiness to receive them.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. As chairman of the committee I express my appreciation for this, and will submit it to the committee with pleasure.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. Madam President General and ladies,

this little souvenir, which has been sent to the congress by the Nathaniel Macon Chapter of Macon, Georgia, is a model of old Fort Hawkins, which was built by the order of President Jefferson in 1806, on the Albemarle flats, then the mud flats, on the lowlands just east of the present city of Macon. It was then at the outposts of Georgia civilization. It was there that the United States Commissioners met to treat with the Indian Chiefs of the Muskogean and Creek nations, The fort was demolished several years ago, but one of the logs was preserved by a gentleman in Macon—heart pine—and out of that log this little model has been made. It has all the marks that were marked on the old Fort, by people who were trying to destroy it, and other things. General Jackson was there on his trip fighting in the Indian wars and fighting the Spaniards, and I would present it for the Museum Committee, with the wish of the Macon Chapter that they be present at the centennial celebration next fall in the city of Macon. [Applause.]

Mrs. HARDY, of Kentucky. Madam President General, the John Marshall Chapter of Kentucky will present cushions and a pillow to be used in the president's room, made from feathers bought at *Mount Vernon* and supposed to have been used by George Washington. We had ordered covers made, but they have not arrived. We simply wish to be recorded as presenting cushions and pillow.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The President General would say in grateful recognition, that for the first time in history, *easy* will lie the head upon which rests responsibility.

Mrs. MAIN. Madam President General, there were a few things which have not been mentioned in this report, which were presented. I would like to speak of them for a moment. A letter from Abigail Adams, framed in wood from the old Adams house, historic wood from Faneuil Hall, from Old North Church, from Clark house, where Hancock and Adams were so nearly captured, and a piece of the old Washington Elm, together with pictures of those places. They were framed by order of the National Board and placed in the Smithsonian Institution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, ladies, I would call for a report of the committee on preservation of historic spots. Mrs. Matthew T. Scott is chairman. In her absence I shall ask Mrs. Charles H. Deere, vice-president general from Illinois, to report.

Mrs. DEERE. Madam President General, I have not had any report from Mrs. Scott or any of the members of the committee, and I am not prepared. If I had known it I would have been. In Mrs. Scott's absence nothing has been done.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the absence of Mrs. Scott there is no formal report to present to you. Certain details have been sent to me by Mrs. Scott, and I know we all regret her absence and will be very glad to hear her report when she returns. I thank you, Mrs. Deere, for appear-

ing for the committee. We will now hear from the committee on patriotic education, of which Miss Ellen Mecum is chairman. It is one of the most important branches of our work, in our organization. I bespeak full and thorough attention, Miss Mecum of New Jersey. [Applause.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PATRIOTIC EDUCATION.

Early this year your committee on patriotic education formulated a circular to be sent out to all state regents urging them to co-operate in establishing the great work of patriotic education on a broad, firm basis. The statement was made that in the past the Daughters of the American Revolution had right nobly carried out the objects as set forth in the first section of article II of its constitution. They have honored the men and women who made our country, they have marked historic spots, and preserved much history that would otherwise have been irrevocably lost. They have promoted the celebration of patriotic anniversaries, and they have labored to teach reverence for our flag, which stands for all that is noblest in our national life. Now it behooves us to take the last section, which bids us "Cherish and maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty." The time is ripe for work of this nature.

Day after day great masses of foreigners are pouring into our seaboard cities, utterly ignorant of what this great country which opens its doors to them, stands for, often mistaking liberty for license, the prey of corrupt politicians, and unable by reason of their ignorance of our language to learn of our institutions. We can reach them and at least make an impression upon them by giving them illustrated lectures in their own language upon the history of the country, on the naturalization laws, on good citizenship, and other kindred subjects—this has already been done with good results in many states. We would here make an urgent appeal to those chapters which have prepared lectures to be used among the foreigners to allow us to have them printed for free distribution to chapters which might be desirous of entering upon this work, and yet find it difficult to supply lectures. The National Board has consented to print any lectures furnished by us.

Another duty which lies hard upon us is that of lifting from their ignorance and degradation the mountaineers of the south. These people who come of good Anglo-Saxon stock have been shut in behind their mountain walls for so many generations that they have returned to almost a primitive state. Be it remembered, however, to their credit, they have always, in every war, from the Revolutionary war to the Spanish American war, come forth in vast numbers to fight for that country of which they know so little. They are fighters ingrain, and have given magnificent service to the country, indeed the regular army of to-day is largely made up from the boys of the southern

mountains. In this generation they are waking up to their possibilities and are asking, nay, demanding civilization and education. Shall we be unmindful of this very apparent duty? There is amongst these people an enormous amount of misdirected energy. As true patriots, we Daughters of the American Revolution must share the responsibility, and glory as well, of turning this energy into the direction of right living. We may best help them by either building cheap school houses about through the mountains, or supporting scholarships in the schools already established in Tennessee and North Carolina, or in supporting by money gifts those devoted women who go every summer up into the mountains and live amongst them in settlements—wonderful results have come already from all these suggested lines of work.

The children of the slums, who will one day become the ignorant voters at our polls, should engage our attention. By vacation schools for manual training, and public playgrounds, these unfortunates may be helped. Surely if we can take them from the hot disease breeding streets and put them into the cool rooms of a school building with its shaded playground, and give them the companionship of refined women, instead of the coarseness of the crowded streets, we shall be doing a beneficent work, very far-reaching with its results.

We may also by co-operation with school boards, make better the conditions of school houses and yards. We may by gifts of money help the George Junior Republic in its great and marvelously successful work in training children who are delinquents if not already criminal. We may assist in introducing the school city into our public schools—this has been successful in many localities in training for good citizenship.

Civics and Social Ethics.—The aim and purpose of this branch is to lead the public schools to perform the function for which they were originally founded, namely, to fit for citizenship. We must train the child so that he will not only know what is socially right and socially wrong, but will do the right from force of habit. We would make this a regular part of the school curriculum, in the grades just as are arithmetic and grammar. To make good citizens there must be years of training in the ethical principles of our relations to our fellow men. The habit of good citizenship should be developed until it becomes a second nature.

Children of the Republic.—This means the formation of clubs among boys who have no Revolutionary ancestry, and who are generally of foreign parentage. These clubs are comprised of boys from nine years upward. They are officered and conducted by the boys themselves under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution chapters. The object is to "teach them the underlying principles of our government and whatever will conduce to good citizenship." They salute the flag, often have topics for discussion, read papers, listen to addresses from men of standing on public matters, are encouraged

to hunt up the history of given topics (always on American affairs), and in many ways too numerous to mention now are taught to feel the spirit of the founders of our government.

Much valuable information was gained from the report made by the former chairman on patriotic education. Desiring, however, to bring the work already in operation up to the present date, we asked for reports from all state regents of work accomplished in their several states. Many have responded and the reports are most encouraging, as well as interesting. We should like to read them at length but time fails us and we can only give them much abbreviated.

ALABAMA reports making school houses more habitable and the history of the state studied.

CONNECTICUT has a fine work already well organized. They have given illustrated lectures to foreigners in their native language; have established reading rooms with foreign books and newspapers; have organized night schools, and are maintaining twenty-seven scholarships in the Tennessee schools for mountaineers. They are also co-operating with the women's clubs in giving substantial support to settlement work among these people and are supporting two teachers in the country schools of the Great Smoky Mountain district.

COLORADO is assisting in marking the Santa Fe trail, thus preserving its early history.

FLORIDA tells of interesting patriotic exercises in connection with its public schools.

KANSAS has been very active in this good work. The whole state is working to mark the Santa Fe trail, that great road across the desert and plain, to the Pacific, which was the scene of many an act of heroism. Most interesting accounts have reached us of their efforts.

MASSACHUSETTS, as would be expected, is doing fine work in patriotic education. One chapter has maintained a free class for Greek girls, who have been taught English and sewing, another for boys, who are trained in business methods, civics and history, another supports a class for boys in American history at Denison House, another has not only been able to have a school house named for Paul Jones, but at illustrated lectures given in it has had the pupils, who are largely foreign born, admitted free, another has given money toward two scholarships in the Montgomery Industrial School in Alabama. Truly a fine showing for the state of Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN reports good work done in co-operation with the settlement work in Detroit. Most interesting programs of patriotic teachings are cited.

MISSOURI.—Several chapters contribute to the support of vacation schools and civic improvement societies.

NORTH CAROLINA sends a report of good work done among the district schools, beautifying the yards and making the school houses more habitable, most civilizing in its results.

NEW HAMPSHIRE reports an interesting work. One chapter has its members give talks in the schools on patriotic subjects. This is an excellent suggestion.

NEW JERSEY has to report a most successful vacation school and public playground maintained for four years. A state committee has been formed, and has much valuable work in progress, lectures are being written and lantern slides purchased for the use of the state. They hope to give substantial support to some excellent settlement work already in operation in the state.

NEW MEXICO sends a most interesting account of patriotic exercises on Washington's birthday, on which date they also observe Flag day. They have succeeded in passing most comprehensive laws providing for a compulsory flag law for the whole territory. With reverence for the flag comes reverence for the country.

NEW YORK.—Buffalo Chapter in western New York has continued its good work with the illustrated lectures to foreigners. This chapter was the pioneer in work of this description and the past year has been one of great activity. Settlement house work has been done by members of this chapter. Each week they give sketches of lives of patriotic women before the mothers' clubs of these houses. No doubt many other chapters in the state have been doing valuable work.

PENNSYLVANIA is working well in connection with other associations in introducing the school city, in establishing vacation schools, public playgrounds, etc., and teaching reverence for the flag. There is an immense field here for work among the foreign born—no doubt another year we shall see work of this character well carried out. Indeed it is promised us.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Gaspee Chapter leads with its illustrated lectures to foreigners, its \$1,000 fund, the income of which goes to a prize offered to the Women's College of Brown University for the best essay on American history.

One large chapter in the state has done a great work with its illustrated lectures to foreigners. These lectures have been translated into Italian, Portuguese and recently Yiddish. It has also its \$1,000 fund, the income of which goes to a prize offered to the women's college of Brown University for the best essay on American history.

VERMONT reports great interest in all patriotic educational work. A number of flags have been placed on school houses.

WASHINGTON.—From the far Pacific coast comes a most encouraging report. One chapter gives a sum of money to help maintain a juvenile court. This is unique and suggestive. The state is endeavoring to induce all school children to give the "Pledge of allegiance and salute to the flag." They are also trying to introduce vacation schools for manual training.

OHIO has done noble work in patriotic education. One chapter has contributed money toward the support of a course of lectures in Ameri-

can history in the woman's college of its city, this with a view to establishing a chair in American history in the college. This effort was closed by the paying of a fixed sum towards this object, and also giving one thousand dollars, the interest of which was to be used in buying books for the college. The chapter established a course of lectures on Americana for foreigners in their own language—Hungarian, Polish, Italian and Bohemian. These lectures were given in English also to the public schools.

Another chapter took up the patriotic educational work by establishing an association called the "Children of the Republic."

Another chapter opened clubs of "Children of the Republic," and at one time supported eight clubs. Cincinnati has four large clubs of Children of the Republic. Mass meetings of the clubs are held once a month, with illustrated lectures (lantern slides), given on American subjects, such as the Cuban war, Panama Canal, etc.

Another chapter has given lectures on Americana to a Finnish population in their own language.

Another chapter has just succeeded in getting through the Ohio legislature a bill on juvenile court. A woman probationary officer is a pleasing feature of the bill. (May she be a Daughter of the American Revolution.)

Another chapter is urging a bill through the legislature making the teaching of civics in the public schools mandatory, which has not been the case up to this time.

UTAH.—We have offered a suggestion that where a work in patriotic education is in successful operation, it is wiser to co-operate than to weaken it by another organization, so in Utah the Daughters of the American Revolution are working harmoniously with the club women throughout the state in futhering the juvenile court, which is well modeled, in establishing the school savings bank, feeling that thrift is the right hand of patriotism, in having civics taught in the public schools. They are also giving prizes to the graduating classes in the schools for historical essays, and teaching homage to the flag.

VIRGINIA reports increasing interest in all patriotic educational work.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, has been very active in helping in the settlement work within its precincts, in supporting the Junior Republic, in urging a compulsory law, and petitioning congress to appropriate money for public play grounds in the District.

WISCONSIN has offered the usual prizes and has presented flags to various public schools. Books on historical and patriotic subjects have been placed in local libraries. Historic spots have been marked. Many Daughters are actively engaged in co-operation with other organizations in establishing vacation schools and public playgrounds.

We find that almost every chapter in the land gives prizes for essays on patriotic historical subjects. Numbers of framed copies of the Declaration of Independence have been distributed in the schools

throughout the country, and an influence for true patriotism spread abroad, beyond calculation. All this we recognize gratefully. One great object in collecting this mass of information is to awaken even more general interest. There will be added strength acquired if the work can be unified and we all realize that in organization we have added power.

From many directions the cry has come up, "Give us something practical to do, we have marked the graves of our heroes, we have set up tablets as mile-stones to tell of our country's path of glory, and we have purchased historic houses, now tell us of some new work." Briefly we have outlined different avenues, all leading to this great work for the future of our society, so varied and many are the suggestions that no chapter in the land but can take up some of them.

Respectfully submitted by

ELLEN MECUM,

Chairman National Committee on Patriotic Education.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know this house concurs in my congratulations for this most excellent report.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I would like to ask Miss Mecum what became of Tennessee's report? I sent a beautiful report from our state, because we have done so much work this year.

Miss MECUM. Won't you tell us about it? I haven't anything about it here, or among my papers.

Mrs. BRYAN. It was sent about the first of April.

Miss MECUM. I did not receive it. The mails are uncertain sometimes. I would be glad if you will tell me just what Tennessee has done.

Mrs. BRYAN. Madam President General and ladies, in our state we have patriotic education very much at heart, and we have two chapters in this state that annually give a handsome medal to the children of the public schools for the best essay on some patriotic subject. We have Arbor day in Tennessee when trees are planted and named after heroes; we have Flag day when the children go in procession and we have orators appointed to give to us the beautiful idea of the flag and why the children should honor it, and throughout Tennessee we have contributed, I suppose, two or three hundred dollars this year toward helping the education of foreigners.

Miss FORSYTH, of New York. Madam President General and ladies, I simply wish you to know that the state of New York, in addition to what has been so ably and delightfully said of us, that in several cases the societies of the Children of the American Revolution are taking up similar work, especially in regard to the prizes in the schools, to win the interest of their pupils. Of course, we know that children

can do with other children often beyond what we older ones can. [Applause.]

Miss MECUM. I am very glad to have these supplemental reports. I never received Mrs. Bryan's report; I never had any report of that kind. You know the mails do sometimes miscarry letters. I did not receive it.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, probably it was due to the illness of the regent from Georgia that Miss Mecum did not receive the report from Georgia. I feel that although the time is limited I cannot allow it to pass without telling you what has been done in Georgia. More than half the chapters are giving medals to stimulate patriotic historic study in the schools of the state. They are doing many other things, but especially, I think, should I tell you of the work of one little woman, a Daughter of the American Revolution. It will illustrate what women in Georgia would like to do and are trying to do. One little woman,—she was a young girl of independent means, who had every social pleasure open to her, and like many young girls, had not thought much of the serious side of life. But down in the park around her home was one of the old negro cabins left, one in which a faithful negro had long been sheltered. After his death the cabin gradually was going to decay and her mother concluded that she would have it torn down. But the young girl did not like this idea. She said, "Let me have the cabin; I cannot bear to have the last one taken away." She asked her mother to let her have it in which to keep the little mementos of her childhood, and she made it her little den. She frequently went down to sit in that cabin and read. One Sunday afternoon she was sitting there when some little children, from what is called the flatwoods nearby, came and peeped in at the cracks. She asked them questions, and gradually found they knew very little of the Bible; she told them Bible stories and the children were so interested that they asked to come back again the next Sunday; and so they came. In a few weeks not only the children came but the parents, and soon a Sunday school, in an adjoining school house, was established. As the result of that, within the course of two years, six Sunday schools in a radius of ten miles had been established, and lately those grew into churches. In this work she discovered that the intelligence of those children was remarkable, but the opportunities very meagre for educational development. She therefore decided that it was her duty to do everything she could to give them those educational opportunities and especially to train them industrially. With the help of a few friends and with all the means that she could possibly place at the disposal of that work, she established what she called the "Boys' Industrial School," for the benefit of those mountain boys Miss Mecum has spoken about and who have the very best blood of this country in their veins. From Maine, Massachusetts, and many other states, their forefathers came down and went into those frontier

settlements of Georgia. As Miss Mecum said, they were cut off, more or less, from civilization and their descendants have lacked educational opportunities. But they have the spirit and the blood of their ancestors, and it was those boys which largely made it possible for Georgia to send to the Spanish-American war the largest number of volunteers, according to population, of any state in the United States; a large part of that volunteer force was made up of these mountain boys. Well, it is for boys of that character that she established this school; she required that they should be boys of good character; she would not make it a reformatory, but a reward for merit; those who are deserving from back in the mountains are given a place there. As her work became known, voluntary contributions came to her from different directions, from the south and from the north, and in three years' time she has built up there a magnificent school. It seems to me, as I look back to it, something wonderful has resulted from her efforts. Last year, when the study hall was burned, contributions came in from many directions and with this money, and with the aid of the boys who had learned carpentering there, they have built a beautiful study hall, a central hall, around which are several dormitories, and the boys assisted in building every one. Now the property of that school is valued at over thirty thousand dollars, in three years' time. That has resulted from the efforts of one little Daughter of the American Revolution. [Applause.]

Mrs. MUSSEY. Madam President General, I want to supplement that fine report on education that we have heard to-day. [Applause.] *I want to move its acceptance*, and then I want to report something that is of double interest to the playground movement of the District of Columbia. You know, ladies, and Madam President General, that the men that your husbands send here to congress tell us how we cannot have our own money to use in our city, and this morning I got the sad news that the committee on appropriations has cut out entirely the estimates made for playgrounds in the District of Columbia, and here we are. Now, I do hope, when you go home, that you will see your congressmen and have them vote the money for the District of Columbia to have playgrounds and promote good citizenship. [Applause.]

Mrs. NOYES, of Illinois. Madam President General, Chicago did send a report in, but it must have been lost on the way. We do not want you to think that so large a city as Chicago is not doing something. The Daughters of the American Revolution in that city have had a great many patriotic lectures this winter, and in many cases we have worked with the park commission, because our commission, having in charge the park system, has made many small parks all over the city and in ten of those small parks they have erected audience halls where we can have 1,500 people at a time to hear, often, patriotic lectures. We have found it best to have them in the evening and with the

stereopticon, because in these foreign settlements we have discovered that the parents need to be taught patriotism just as much, if not more than the children, because the children are learning a great deal in the public schools and the parents do not learn anything, when they stay at home. Another work we Daughters have done is to distribute flags to the schools of the settlement houses and to the industrial schools and, I think, to some public schools; but I know that in certain public schools we have given many statuettes of George Rogers Clark and told of his work for the united northwest, and other statuettes of other Revolutionary heroes. [Applause]

MISS MECUM. I just want to say to you that Salem, New Jersey, you know, is not a very prominent place, and unless you write out the New Jersey, it goes to Salem anywhere. There is a Salem,—two Salems in some states, and one in every state in the Union, which will account for my not having received some of the reports which were sent.

MRS. MURPHY. Madam President General, before the report is accepted I want to give the record of one thing that I forgot in sending my report to Miss Mecum. One young lady wrote to tell me that she has accepted a position in the state of Ohio and in a year she has already, in connection with her work in the library, as librarian, established some Junior Civic Clubs, which were learning Junior Civic cultivation. I would like to have it recorded with the report sent in.

MRS. MOORE, of Colorado. Madam President General, Colorado has given prizes to patriotic education for several years.

MISS MECUM. I know that; you know I mentioned that several states had given prizes for patriotic essays.

The adoption of the report was thereupon seconded, and the motion carried.

MRS. HAZEN. Madam President General, in view of the fact that the report of the patriotic education committee is perhaps the most important of all our objects, and in view of the fact that we have so many empty chairs to listen to this magnificent report, *I would like to move that this inspiring report of the fine work done by the committee on patriotic education be separately printed, and fully distributed among the members of all chapters.* I think they will need its inspiration, which many are failing to receive to-day by their absence.

MRS. BROOKS. I second that motion.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Murphy, we wish for your report immediately upon the school city, because it so affiliated with the work of patriotic education. Mrs. Murphy, of Ohio. [Applause.]

MRS. BRYAN. Madam President General, I would like it if that report is not printed until our reports are sent in.

MISS MECUM. I would like to have all supplemental reports sent to me. A great many states have not reported at all; since they have

heard what other states have done they will want to tell what their states have done. There is no particular hurry about it, if I can have them within two or three weeks.

REPORT OF SCHOOL CITY COMMITTEE.

Madam President General and Ladies: Your committee, called the school city committee, was ordered by the Fourteenth Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, for the purpose of endeavoring to introduce into the schools of the United States a new system of teaching civics—created by Mr. Wilson Gill—called the school city. Shortly speaking this system is a method of teaching the form and working of our municipal governments by actual practice, rather than by lessons. By it the school is converted into a theoretical city, of which each school room is considered a ward. The school children elect the city officers of this, their city from among themselves. These are a mayor, city council, a judge, a prosecuting attorney, a clerk of the court, police force, board of health, sheriff and others I may not remember. The city council meets at intervals and passes such laws or ordinances as seem best for the welfare of their city. Pupil citizens accused of breaking the school city laws can be arrested by their police and brought before their court. The prosecuting attorney tries the case, by examining witnesses, according to the prescribed forms. If the prisoner is found guilty he receives from the court a sentence of punishment of some sort.

The board of health looks after the cleanliness of the house and school yard and also after the personal cleanliness of the young citizens.

This is a brief and a very crude sketch of the school city system, but it is all the limits of this paper will allow. The idea sounded most attractive and fraught with every possibility for good. But on sober consideration the members of your committee and especially your chairman felt dismayed at the magnitude of the undertaking. But she took heart of grace, and in May, 1905, called upon the superintendent of schools in Cincinnati, her home, hoping to get aid in initiating this work. But she received scant encouragement in this quarter—the only item of value derived from the interview being the fact that each school principal is an authority in his own school house and could try the school city experiment should he be so minded.

In October, 1905, your chairman was fortunate in having the opportunity to take counsel with our wise president general over her perplexities. After an exhaustive review of the subject we decided to consider this year's work as a mere experiment to test the value of this system. And in order to do this, it would be quite sufficient for each member of your committee to induce even one school principal in her own city to give it a trial this year. And from the judgments

of these several practical teachers your committee should get data for a report to this congress, on which to base its further consideration of the value of the school city system. Your chairman at once made known to the members of her committee the good advice of our president general and directed each one to act upon it. For herself your chairman immediately, through the kind offices of lady teachers who are members of the Cincinnati Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, made the acquaintance of three principals of public schools. Two of these gentlemen called upon her and talked the subject over exhaustively. These gentlemen also took with them the printed circulars of Mr. Gill as guides, and promised to organize the system at once. But each man said he would prefer to see Mr. Gill himself and find out his way of organizing. Therefore, your chairman wrote to Mr. Gill in Philadelphia and invited him to visit her in Cincinnati. This he was unable to do before December, 1905. However, he arrived December 14th and addressed the Association of School Principals on his school city system December 15th. Your chairman was fortunate in being able to interest Mr. Pendleton, president of the Reform Club, in this subject. He called upon Mr. Gill and went with him to the meeting of the principals to hear his address. Mr. Gill's exposition of his subject must have made an impression, for at its close two more principals came and asked him to organize the system in their schools. So now there were four schools to try the school city plan. Mr. Gill was invited to address the Reform Club on his plan,—also the Commercial Club—and the faculty of the Cincinnati University. He organized the school city in the four public schools and explained it all to the principals before he left us.

Your chairman kept in touch and knowledge of these schools all winter by telephone, but did not go to the schools for final report of the principals until April, 1906. On April 5th she was present at the trial of a prisoner (school boy) before the school city court of the Jackson district school. I assure you it was quite solemn. There were twelve young jurors, the judge, the prosecuting attorney and clerk of the court on the platform. The young prisoner, arrested for swearing and using foul language in the school yard, stood white and trembling before the court. The trial was held in a school room, with all the pupils sitting at their desks with folded arms, silent, but deeply interested spectators. The prosecutor announced that he would try the prisoner for breaking the law concerning swearing. Three witnesses were called and each gave the same evidence. The young offender was allowed to speak for himself, but broke down and pleaded guilty. The jury retired for a few moments and brought in a verdict of guilty. Thereupon the judge sentenced the culprit to remain after school and write the law he had broken twenty-five times, in a fair copy book hand and submit it to the principal. And then the court was dismissed. It is likely that the ordeal the boy endured.

rather than the punishment he received, will help to cure him of swearing. He must have received a strong impression, for even I felt awed and shivery by the dignity and solemnity of the proceeding. [Applause.] This principal and several of his teachers were very decided in the opinion that the system is of value and are resolved to carry it on still another year. The principal said that he saw that it had already lessened the profanity in the school yard and improved the children in habits of cleanliness. He also said that without the active aid and interest of the teachers it could never succeed.

April 6th I visited the second school and had much the same experience. The principal called in thirteen of his teachers to express their opinions. Each one thought the system of value and wished to continue it. One young man teacher said he thought it quite the most practical way of teaching civics, and he thought civics should be taught. The experience of the other two principals is submitted in their own words:

"DEAR MADAM: The school city proved of great help to us until the pupils lost interest. They learned many things about government we would not have taught in any other way. It is true we could have told them, but the knowledge would not have been so clear nor lasting. After participating in elections, making of laws, holding courts, and enforcing decrees they had actual knowledge concerning these things.

"After about two months the interest began to drag. A number of boys were found guilty of fighting and of swearing and were punished. These combined and intimidated the police, by telling them if they were arrested again they would whip the police. I agreed to stand by the police and have the city officials do the same, but the school city police repudied that that would do them no good after their companions had whipped them.

"A few of the parents interfered and told their children to have nothing to do with the school city. Not having the school board behind me (this was an experiment by me without the knowledge of the school board) I could not compel obedience to the school city law and officials.

"If these two difficulties—loss of interest and interference of parents—could be overcome, much good can be gotten from the school city.

"Yours respectfully,

"(Signed) T. R. BERRY,
"Westwood School."

"DEAR MADAM: At your solicitation I submit the following concerning the workings of our school city: We are pretty well organized but experience trouble in keeping up the interest. The elections create the most interest.

"The council meets every week but is not disposed to enact many laws.

"The court is a terror to evildoers—so much so that but little quarreling or swearing is heard.

"Our organization includes only the rooms on the third floor. If the interest should grow sufficient to justify the attempt it would be extended to the second floor. The five, six, seven and eight years are found on the third floor and on our second are found the third and fourth years.

"Trusting I have given such data as you expected, I am, with pleasure,

"Your servant,

"J. H. LOCKE,

"Principal Garfield School."

This closes the personal report of your chairman. Our colleague in Cleveland sends in no report. She says she has found it impossible to get a hearing on the subject owing to constant changes of the superintendent of schools in her city and she felt unable to proceed without co-operation of that officer.

From our colleague in Pittsburg we have the following testimony:

Prior to February, 1906, one school city had been organized in Pittsburg by the principal of one of the school districts. In February upon the invitation of the regent of the Pittsburgh Chapter, a member of the national school committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, acting in the name of the committee, Dr. Wilson L. Gill spent three days in Pittsburg and Allegheny. During that time Dr. Gill addressed the principals of the public schools of Pittsburg and neighboring towns, also the Pittsburg Play Ground Association and many members of women's clubs interested in having the school city established in western Pennsylvania. Under the direction of Dr. Gill a school city was organized in the News Boys' Home in Pittsburg, which has proved to be of interest and value to that institution. Under the direction of members of the school city committee of the Pittsburgh Chapter, school cities are being formed in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. The school city plan has the unqualified endorsement of the superintendent of public schools of Pittsburg.

And from our colleague in San Francisco the following:

The school city experiment was transferred by your colleague to the Council of Women in San Francisco—which has promised to put it in operation.

In conclusion, Madam President and ladies, your committee feels that this experiment is worthy of further trial. It therefore recommends the re-appointment of a special committee on school city to carry on the work in the same experimental and cautious manner for still one more year. And in case this congress resolves to appoint this com-

mittee that it will also allow a small appropriation to defray necessary expenses of the work.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLINE M. MURPHY.

Mrs. MURPHY (continuing). I would like to add a few words that I haven't in this report. There were several boys brought up for minor offenses; they were tried in the same manner that I have described and the judge punished them, but before they closed, one boy stood up to make a complaint to the court, and he said that he wanted— But before I tell you that I must tell you that there was a law in this school, a rule, that boys arriving before the time for the school to open, should not be allowed to enter the school building until the principal arrived. The girls were allowed to go in, but not the boys, on account of fear of disorderly conduct; but the boys had to stay in the school yard. This boy wanted to bring in a charge against the chief of police. He said that the chief of police had let a big boy go in before the principal because the big boy had given him pretzels and apples. [Laughter and applause.] This, you see, ladies, was a case of graft. [Laughter.] The chief of police was not in the room, but in another room; they sent for him and he appeared, very composed, an honest looking boy, with a fine, open countenance. The accuser was ordered to bring his witnesses. He had none. The chief of police was ordered to bring witnesses to defend himself, which he immediately did, and I am thankful to say he was able to show, by several witnesses that the big boy that he let into the school before hours had been sent for by a teacher to do a lesson that he had been ordered to do out of school, as not having done it well in school. He was also able to prove that the pretzels and apples were given to him by a boy that he had not let into the school. [Laughter and applause.] Therefore, this example of graft was disproved and I was very glad of it.

Mrs. TERRY. *I move that we accept this admirable report with thanks.*

Seconded by Mrs. Chittenden; Mrs. Orton; Mrs. Brown, of Wisconsin, Mrs. Osborne and others.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL Mrs. Murphy, I wish to extend the thanks of the congress to you. You have just received them in a resolution.

Mrs. MURPHY. I do not think I deserve thanks, but I am very much obliged to the congress.

Mrs. AMMON. Madam President General, after listening to this report of Mrs. Murphy's, of Ohio, and learning from her what many of us have known, her great interest in the children of this country, I offer the following resolution:

I move that the president general be, and hereby is, empowered to appoint a special committee to organize all over the country the

Children of the Republic, and that Mrs. John A. Murphy (this to be within the prerogative of the president general), of Ohio, the founder of the Society of the Children of the Republic, be appointed chairman.

Seconded by Mrs. Terry.

Mrs. WEED. Madam President General, it is my great privilege to be permitted to be the official second of this motion. I think all of us who have worked with Mrs. Murphy realize that she is fully capable of taking up the work of this organization, and we want to give her the credit of being the founder of this work of the organization of the Children of the Republic. Those of us who know the duty of rearing and training little children, appreciate how great a work this is. And if our children of the American Revolution need training, line upon line, and precept upon precept, with all their Revolutionary idols and their ancestry, how much more do the children who have not the past for an inspiration for the future! The Children of the Republic are to receive the same training, the same work, that the Children of the American Revolution have, and they have not the past behind them to inspire them. It gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mrs. Murphy as the chairman of the committee to organize this work which she organized in Ohio.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The appointment of the chairman of the committee, of course, is in the hands of the Chair. I understood Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania, to make this as a suggestion to the Chair. The motion is that a special committee be formed on the Children of the Republic. Those in favor will say "aye," those opposed "no." [After the vote.] It is carried.

Mrs. MUSSEY. Madam President General, before we leave this matter of patriotic education, particularly as to children, may I make a statement that I think has particular bearing upon this subject? You will remember that our President Roosevelt, in his last message, recommended an appropriation of \$200,000 for an investigation of the industrial conditions relating to women and children in this country. There has been no action by congress on that recommendation. Several women have come, I am glad to say, from the west, and I would be glad to have the women of the east join them, and they are now working most earnestly to procure favorable action on that recommendation of the president. I do not need to say to the women here assembled how necessary it is to the welfare of our homes, to the industrial prosperity of the country, that there should be an adjustment of educational, industrial and social conditions, and in order to make that adjustment it is necessary that we should have full information. The information obtained from the last census is five or six years old before it is published; it is almost worthless. It is intended that this investigation should be made by the department of labor, which has the necessary machinery, and, Madam President General, with your

permission, I will offer this resolution for the consideration of this assembly:

Whereas, A bill authorizing the secretary of commerce and labor to investigate and report upon the industrial, social, moral and educational, and physical conditions of woman and child workers in the United States; and,

Whereas, This is of vital importance to the home life of the country; and,

Whereas, We, as patriotic women of America, realize that the home is the very heart blood of the nation;

We urge upon the congress of the United States the great need of passing this bill at the very earliest opportunity, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Speaker Cannon and Vice-President Fairbanks, and members of the committee on labor and education in the senate.

Dr. McGEE. I second that motion.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would be very glad to second this. I see that Mrs. Mary McDowell, of Chicago—

Mrs. MUSSEY. This is written by Mrs. McDowell, of Chicago.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD (Continuing). Is now in the city. Now, we are trying to help her in congress by this action. There is nothing in the world that impresses congress like the 50,000 women of this society.

Mrs. AMMON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, I am asked by the four delegates from Pittsburgh Chapter to second this resolution. We come, as you know, from the industrial center of the world and our interest is very great.

Mrs. STEVENS, of Iowa. Madam President General, I simply want to remark how glad I would be to second anything Mrs. Mussey does and that I could force that upon congress. We are without a voice in the west, except our influence, but are very willing to use that influence.

The resolution was adopted.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, what became of that resolution to make a committee on the Children of the Republic?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It was carried, Mrs. Murphy, while you were standing here on the platform. It will give me great pleasure to appoint you chairman of the committee.

Mrs. MURPHY. I thank you very much.

Mrs. BARKER, of Rhode Island. Madam President General, I move that this congress appropriate a small sum to defray the expenses of the school city and Children of the Republic committee work.

Seconded by Mrs. Stevens.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This resolution is simply to empower the payment of a small sum of money covering printing, postage, &c., I presume?

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second the motion.

Miss HUEY. Madam President General, wouldn't it be better to name the sum, some small sum? That would be better.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would just like to say, in explanation, that if a small sum were named, it would be a small sum that the chairman of these two committees might find it necessary to use for postage, you know, &c. Also, the school city work, it might be necessary sometime (I hope not) to call for the author of the school city to help organize it, but I think as the work progressed the ladies will know how to do it themselves.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As I understood in your report, you only recommended that the school city committee be continued for another year, on probation, so to speak?

Mrs. MURPHY. Yes, not a permanent committee.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, does this apply to one committee alone, just to this committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (To Mrs. Barker). Will you state your resolution?

Mrs. BARKER. *I move that this congress appropriate a small sum to defray the expenses of the school city and Children of the Republic committee work.*

Mrs. McCARTNEY. Madam President General, does the sanctioning of this resolution by this congress, that that work should go on, carry with it remuneration?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, of course not; but it ought to carry with it the sinews of war.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I did not catch what the Chair said.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair said it does not carry any remuneration with it.

Mrs. McCARTNEY. I mean, if we make this appropriation for the expenditures, are we not responsible for the expenses, if we vote it shall be carried on?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It would seem morally to be the case.

Mrs. MURPHY. Could not the chairman of such committees keep an account of their small expenses and transmit that to the Board and let it be paid by the treasurer?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is possible; you are now trying to put the machinery in force.

Miss MILLER, of the District. Madam President General, may I ask whether the condition of the treasury is such that we can call on it for all these sums?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair refers all questions relating to the treasury to the treasurer general, but her general knowledge warrants her in saying that she thinks the society is able to pay all the small expenses of postage and printing that are incurred in undertaking this patriotic work.

(Cries of "Question!")

The question was then taken and the motion agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now proceed to listen to the report of the chairman of the committee to prevent desecration of the flag. Is Mrs. Walter Kempster in the city?

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In her absence I will ask the official reader to read her report.

OFFICIAL READER:

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF THE FLAG.

To the Daughters of the American Revolution in Continental Congress Assembled: The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution to protect the American flag from desecration is a greater and longer task than we could have supposed when our National Society first expressed its wish to see the symbol of our government upheld in dignity and honor.

In 1897 the Daughters of the American Revolution made the first appeal to the congress of the United States to protect our national emblem from misuse and insult; to enact a law forbidding its use for advertisement, forbidding placing upon it or attaching to it devices and inscriptions, and punishing those who should treat it with disrespect.

Since that time there has been much change in public sentiment, and the Daughters have had a generous share in producing it. The patriotic societies now are a unit in the feeling that the flag should be held aloof from the touch of greed or political dissension, and that active expression of disloyalty and hatred toward it should be punished; and public opinion,—as expressed by the press—and people—is heartily in accord with this stand.

Yet we still await the action of the congress of the United States. The senate,—that much-condemned body of our national law makers—two years ago recorded its determination to protect the nation's flag by the unanimous passage of the bill presented in behalf of our society. The house of representatives—or rather the judiciary committee of the house,—has remained indifferent to every appeal made by members of congress, members of your committee, by our National Society, and many patriotic friends.

We have before us the same problem and the same necessity for work as in the past. Our supporters are much more numerous than in those early years of our first efforts, but the result is not yet attained. We have seen great progress towards the longed-for goal, but the step which places our flag above contamination has not been taken. The attitude of the government is this:

The use of the flag, and coat-of-arms of our country, is forbidden

in the *registered* trade marks, but the owner of *unregistered* trade marks may employ it without interference.

The departments of the army and navy have forbidden inscriptions upon the flag, but the American private citizen may place upon it whatever his fertile fancy suggests, *however debasing and dishonorable*; while, as to indignities and malicious assaults upon our nation's colors, the *government* is equally inconsistent. In no foreign land may disrespect or violence be permitted to our flag or coat-of-arms, without prompt and full apology made to our national government, but in our own land American or foreign born may, unmolested, show it every possible indignity and outrage, even to destroying it with contempt. And the now powerful nation which brought into existence, by the bitter struggle of the Revolution this banner of stars and stripes, and has preserved it through woeful horrors and bloodshed, regards such shameful offenses heedlessly, indifferently, calmly.

We do not forget that thirty-one states and three territories have endeavored to do the work of the nation, by enacting laws to prevent desecration of the flag; but those observant of the difficulties which are met with in the enforcement of *state* flag legislation will find little encouragement for the belief that it will be effective in protecting our flag from misuse and insult. State laws have been the means of awakening public opinion upon this subject, and the public has expressed a desire for federal legislation, and the president of the United States and the senate have signified their approval of it.

In the outlook for the coming year, your chairman has the pleasure to announce that the bill offered by the Daughters, which was passed by the senate in 1904, has been again introduced. In the senate by the Honorable William Warner, of Missouri (S. 5030), and in the house of representatives by Honorable Charles L. Knapp, of New York (H. R. 15844), both gentlemen assuring us of their hearty support of the measure. Let every Daughter remember her duty to aid the good work by spoken or written words, whether from herself or her friends that can influence any member of congress, or more especially the judiciary committee, which for some untold reason neglects to report the bill to the house of representatives. Laws are never enacted unless the desire for them is vigorously made known.

Let us not forget that it is the duty of every Daughter to refrain from purchasing articles which misuse the representation of our country's flag as a means of advertisement or improper decoration, and at every opportunity may our acts always speak our reverence for the colors.

Like our brave soldiers and sailors who allow no defiling or irreverent touch to the flag, we will stand pledged to its honor and glory, nor will we be dismayed nor discouraged by the silence which still refuse it protection.

The hearts and consciences of the people are with us, though our

appeal to the lawmakers of the nation falls yet unheeded; and again we ask this great government to enact a law which shall forbid the misuse of our country's flag by trade, forbid disfiguring and dishonoring inscriptions and devices, and *punish* those who treat it with indignity and disrespect.

It may be that the flag must wait for the protecting hand of the nation until some act of hatred or disloyalty arouses the whole people to righteous anger and passion,—such is the history of our absorbed, generous-hearted countrymen. It may be that such an evil moment is not so distant as we dream. Disloyal and malignant teachings bear fruit richly and sometimes speedily. Let us labor incessantly with earnest hearts, and as faithful Daughters of our Revolutionary fathers, to train into patriots those who know and realize so little of the blessings of our noble country, and use all means to teach unflinching respect for the symbol of law, order and government. As our fathers before us knew no defeat in their righteous cause, so must we be undaunted by delay and disappointment. Let us remember

"For ever star in its field of blue,
For every stripe of stainless hue,
Ten thousand of the tried and true
Have laid them down and died."

No American whose heart thrills at the tragic story of our country's past, can see unmoved the irreverent seizure of the flag for the purposes of political or commercial scheming, nor hear without a glow of indignation the studied insults of the evil-minded and disloyal.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANCES SAUNDERS KEMPSTER.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 23, 1906.

59 Congress, 1st Session, H. R. 15844.

In the House of Representatives, February 28, 1906. Mr. Knapp introduced the following bill; which was referred to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

A BILL TO PREVENT DESECRATION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any person or persons, corporation, or company who shall in any manner place upon or attach to or cause to be in any manner placed upon or attached to the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, any advertisement, trade mark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, or who shall exhibit or display or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale, the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof whereon is

placed or to which is attached any advertisement, trade mark, label, inscription, words, design, or device, or any representation of any person or thing, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor.

SECTION 2. That any person or persons, corporation, or company who shall imitate or represent, or cause to be imitated or represented, the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States as an advertisement, trade mark, label, or device, for exclusive or personal gain or profit, upon any material, article, goods or merchandise, or who shall exhibit, display or sell, or cause to be exhibited, displayed, or sold, or who shall hold in possession for exhibition, display, or sale any material, article, goods, or merchandise bearing in any manner any semblance, imitation, or representation of the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States as an advertisement, trade mark, label, or device for exclusive or personal gain or profit shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That the devices now attached to the representation of the flag of the United States and worn by the Grand Army of the Republic as the badge and insignia of their order may continue to be so worn by them.

SECTION 3. That any person or persons who shall tear down, trample upon, or treat with malice or indignity, wantonly deface or destroy the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States, or any semblance, imitation, or representation thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

SECTION 4. That any person, corporation, or company violating any provision of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not less than thirty days nor more than one year.

SECTION 5. That this act shall not be construed to cover or prohibit any act permitted or required by any law of congress, or by any lawful regulation of the war department or the navy department, nor prohibit a representation of the flag or coat-of-arms of the United States in any book or periodical, or in any historical representation or decorative picture unassociated with advertisement of any kind.

Mrs. BROWN. *Madam President General, I move the adoption of the report as read.*

Seconded by Mrs. Cameron and Mrs. Iredell.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We will now have the report of the committee on "Real Daughters." In the absence of the chairman, Mrs. William L. Peel, I would ask Mrs. Deere, who is a member of that committee, to report for the chairman.

Mrs. DEERE. *Madam President General, and ladies, I ask that the official reader may read the report. I represent Mrs. Peel. I feel you will be very much impressed with one very pathetic incident in this report on the "Real Daughters."*

OFFICIAL READER.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON "REAL DAUGHTERS."

Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution in Congress Assembled: Owing to protracted absence from home and much illness in the family, I deeply regret my inability to be present at this congress. My heart is with you!

Would that I could awaken in *your* hearts a renewed interest in this most beautiful of all the sentiments connected with our order, reverence for these old links which personally bind us to their heroic sires.

All honor to the Daughter whose brain conceived the idea of giving these "Real Daughters" their own place in the temple of fame. And with what reverence and honor was the first one received! Do we not remember? And although since, there have been hundreds representing every note of the social gamut, does not each one still find a place in our hearts, whether the high born old lady in lace cap and ruffles or the pauper in rags. And is not the last one to be welcomed quite as cordially as the first?

Mrs. Mary Jane Seymour of your committee has the honor of reporting this last "Real Daughter," the only one, she says, belonging to a chapter in California, and she writes of her the following charming sketch, which I beg to incorporate in this report:

Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, "Real Daughter," 2612 Hillegass Avenue, Berkeley, California. Member Oakland Chapter, D. A. R.

Mrs. Harriet A. Hills, born in Rockland, Maine, youngest of fifteen children of John Heal, Revolutionary soldier. Father died when she was five years old. Is now eighty-four years of age. She has been a widow for some years—resides alone with the exception of her maid.

Mrs. Hills is quite tall and stands very erect—one would suppose her much younger than eighty-four years. She apologized for delaying to receive me for a few moments—said "she had been making a birthday cake for a favorite granddaughter."

Mrs. Hills attends the meetings of the Oakland Chapter, of which she is a member, frequently. She keeps up with the literature and news of the day through reading herself, and through her sons, one of whom visits her daily. Another son lives across the bay in San Francisco, and he and her favorite granddaughter visit her often.

Mrs. Hills is much interested in Daughters of the American Revolution matters, and she will be pleased to know that she was mentioned with interest at the congress of 1906.

MARY JANE SEYMOUR.

As in this history, so also in the life of many a "Real Daughter,"

do we, reading between the lines, thrill with the great story of unity and fraternity—"Born in Maine, living in California"—or "Fought in Pennsylvania or Virginia—received land grant in Georgia—"Daughter" living in Texas!" Does it not teach the sacredness of our great Union?

During the year the Daughters of Connecticut, always to the fore, have brought out a beautiful volume of sketches and portraits of their "Real Daughters," who all seem happily to have been born in Connecticut and to have staid on right there among friends and neighbors who love and cherish them in their old age. What a striking contrast they present, in their happy sisterhood, to those other "Real Daughters," some even daughters of Connecticut sires, who, far from friends and after having outlived their kindred, are dependant upon such charity as now and then seeks them out. Let it be made known by the congress of 1906 that although many of the "Real Daughters" are in circumstances of bitter poverty, we consider it our dearest privilege to minister to their wants and necessities, and that we, as an organization, will not permit any "Real Daughter" to be the recipient of public alms.

Let us look about us everywhere. if perchance there should be another "Real Daughter" to be found. Let us cherish and protect those who are still with us. Let us recognize the great work of the Joseph Habersham Chapter, of Atlanta, Georgia, which had thirty-two "Real Daughters" of whom twenty-two are still with us, [Applause] and which are found from Philadelphia to Mexico.

And let us "hats off" to Connecticut with her large number of well cared for "Real Daughters," and her beautiful Memorial Volume!

Respectfully submitted,

MRS. WILLIAM LAWSON PEEL,

Chairman Committee of Real Daughters.

Resolution by Mrs. Peel, of Georgia:

WHEREAS, *Our attention has been called to the fact that many of our "Real Daughters" are in indigent circumstances and are receiving charity from disinterested persons; and,*

WHEREAS, *It is not only the duty but the privilege of our great society to minister in every way to the few remaining wants of these our beloved guests of honor, be it;*

RESOLVED, *that a fund be appropriated for relieving the wants of "Real Daughters, the amount in each case to be fixed by the Board, and be it;*

RESOLVED, *That upon presentation of each claim (duly certified by the Regent of the Chapter and three town or county officials or ministers of the gospel) it be paid, and the treasurer general is hereby so directed.*

N. B. These precautions are necessary only in case of non-residents where we must guard against imposition, and when the chapter is not

personally acquainted with the "Real Daughter," who lives perhaps remote.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, may I second that motion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, a motion cannot be proposed by an absent member. The report, as read, can be adopted; but before we adopt it, I should like the recording secretary general to state why this resolution was appended.

Miss DESHA. Madam President General, several times during the year most pitiful cases of destitution of "Real Daughters" have come before the National Board. The National Board has no authority to appropriate money and it has to be brought before the congress. It was suggested in the Board that it should be referred, as it was several years ago so ordered by the congress, to the state regents of the state in which the "Real Daughters" lived. Somebody said it was state work, and the president general said something that I thought we all would appreciate, that if we were national in everything else we should be national in our charity. [Applause.] We should take care of the Daughters of the Revolutionary soldiers. The National Board authorized me to write Mrs. Peel, chairman of the committee on "Real Daughters," asking her to bring a resolution before this congress that some appropriation might be made by the congress to take care of these old ladies. [Applause.] *I offer this resolution in the absence of Mrs. Peel.*

Mrs. MUSSEY. Madam President General, I move the adoption of the report.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I second that motion.

Mrs. MUSSEY. Madam President General, may we have the resolution read again?

(The resolution was thereupon read by the official reader.)

Mrs. BELL, of Minnesota. Madam President General, I would like to second this resolution.

[Cries of "question."]

The resolution was adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have one more report, that is upon our prison ship martyrs. I am most happy in introducing the chairman of that committee to you, Mrs. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, New York. [Applause.]

Mrs. WHITE. Madam President General and ladies, you are all tired waiting and I am tired, too. I reported here two years ago that the money was ready. It is in the treasury and waiting there yet and drawing interest, I am glad to say. Not a dollar can be drawn out for any purpose, nothing only to build the monument. I have not called the committee together because I have stood waiting for something to be done. We find ourselves in the position that we must ask the authority of the Park Commission to put up the monument; then we must ask the permission of the Art Commission of the Greater

City of New York. They took eleven months to make up their minds. Then we had to get the consent of the governor of the state of New York; we had to get the consent of the secretary of war in Washington, and they have all had something else to do; and I have waited and looked and longed for the time to come when I could say to you, "We will lay the cornerstone." The last thing is, that I waited and waited for the word to come to me, that I could bring it to you and say that the contract was let. It was found upon consultation that the State of New York could not appropriate this contribution until some work had been done, and they were waiting to untie the knot. It was promised me on the 16th of April, last Monday, that I should have word. I have waited all of this week and no word has come. The money is there; the monument will be built. I began it when I was young; I am now many years older; I have grown gray in the service; I was a grandmother then; I am a great-grandmother now; but I had to take out a new lease of life to live to see that monument. I ask the committee for their forgiveness for not calling them together, and the president general too. [Applause.]

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF MARTYRS' MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress: For my report I beg to submit the following communication from the president of Martyrs' Monument Association, Hon. S. V. White, of New York.

The condition of the work of building the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, is as follows:

After the plans were adopted in the autumn of 1905, the secretary of war, the governor of the state of New York, the mayor of New York City and the president of the Martyrs' Monument Association in pursuance of law organized themselves into a monument building commission of which the secretary of war was president and Col. W. L. Marshall of the United States Corps of Engineers, was secretary and disbursing officer.

Preparatory to advertising for bids for work and material, the secretary desired to have all the money subject to immediate check at sight and the treasurer of the state in due time paid to him \$25,000 for the State of New York, and the Monument Building Association paid a like amount placing \$150,000 at once in his hands counting the \$100,000 already appropriated by the United States.

Under the laws as they existed, the city of New York could only pay for each item as the work progressed.

The secretary of war felt, and said that those provisions would seriously embarrass the work. The legislature being in session, the mayor expressed the belief that an act could be passed placing the \$50,000 city money in the general fund and at the request of the mayor the assistant corporation counsel prepared a bill giving the city the

necessary power, and on Monday, April 16, he reported that it was making satisfactory progress and he did not fear that it would fail to pass.

ELIZA M. C. WHITE,
Chairman Committee of Martyrs' Monument Association.

MISS FORSYTH. *Madam President General, I move that we accept this report, with thanks, by a rising vote.*

Seconded by Mrs. Orton.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL Mrs. White, I am very happy to present you with such a resolution of thanks. I desire to congratulate the congress on the splendid reports of these committees, and the intelligent attention given to them must be gratifying to the chairmen.

Mrs. WHITE. *Madam President General, there may be some in this audience who do not know that we have more than two hundred thousand dollars in the treasury and had it for Prison Ship Martyrs Monument two years ago, and that it is drawing interest.*

Mrs. KNOTT, of Maryland. *Madam President General and ladies of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I would like to make a statement. I have brought up before the Continental Hall committee, of which I am a member, a subject that I have very much at heart and I hope to meet with the sympathy of the congress on the subject. I refer to the selection of marble for the thirteen columns of the portico. I have spoken to the committee on this subject of the Maryland marble. It is a most superior marble, not only for building purposes but for monuments and particularly for columns. The Washington monument that towers in our neighborhood, and almost throws a shadow on this building, is built of Maryland marble; the 108 marble monolithic columns that adorn the capital of the United States, each twenty-six feet in height are of Maryland marble from the Maryland quarries, and not only in Washington, but it has been used throughout the United States, and particularly in Baltimore, where it has made it a city of marble; we have it in our new buildings, in the new court-house, with its magnificent monolithic columns; it is used in cities all over the United States, particularly in Buffalo, the Albright Library, built there some years ago. Before the donor of the library, Mr. Albright, commenced the building, he had the architects go around through the country to select the most beautiful white marble of which to build this building, and they have selected Maryland marble. I speak simply from a business point of view, although you all know that Maryland is one of the thirteen original states and of the valiant services she gave in the Revolutionary war. Indeed, this very ground on which our Continental Hall stands was the gift from the state of Maryland to the United States on which to found its government, without price and without reward. It would seem hard, ladies, that, after all these*

services by Maryland, we should have gotten the marble seven hundred miles away, from the North; but that was perfectly right; but we should divide the honors with the quarry which is so near, the Beaver Dam quarry. It is only seventeen miles from Baltimore, and only fifty-seven miles from here. There was a motion before the Continental Hall committee in March, in which this idea was very favorably received; the motion was that the thirteen,—I think it was made by Mrs. Hazen—that the thirteen columns to decorate the portico, representing the thirteen original states, should be made of Maryland marble, if it met with the approbation of the architect and advisory board. Now, I do not know that these gentlemen have been consulted, but I thank you very much, Madam President General, for permitting me to make this statement; I hope you will give it very sincere consideration and thought.

MISS MILLER. Madam President General, may I not have a word to say for Maryland marble, in addition to what has been said? I do think we ought to have those thirteen columns from Maryland. [Applause.] It is beautiful marble, as we who live in Washington know; we have seen these buildings. I do not know whether this was a resolution or whether it was simply to be a statement. If I may, I do offer this resolution that this congress recommend, or direct, or what would be the best term to use?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Recommend.

MISS MILLER. *Recommend to the building committee of Continental Hall that they use marble from Beaver Dam quarry for the thirteen memorial columns.*

Seconded by Miss Forsyth.

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, I would just like to say in connection with this, a motion was before the Memorial Continental Hall committee, and I amended it, and then allowed it to be incorporated in Mrs. Hazen's motion, that I was in thorough sympathy with using Maryland marble if, upon consultation with the architect and the advisory board, it did not in any way conflict with the harmony of our building now in the process of construction, for I felt we could not afford to spoil the looks of our building.

[Cries of "Right! Right!"]

MISS MILLER. It will not spoil the looks of the building, I do not suppose. I am very willing to have the motion as it was offered. I simply wanted the endorsement of the congress for that resolution.

MISS TEMPLE, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I come from a state of marble. I have been repeatedly asked why we have not had the Tennessee marble for the thirteen columns, but just along the line of Mrs. Patton's remarks, we have not agitated such a thing, feeling it was best for the committee to decide this matter. I think in the interest of economy and in the interest of Maryland, I would certainly

suggest that if it could be carried out, it would be best to have them of Maryland marble.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, may I answer that? Before the Continental Hall committee this question was very thoroughly gone over sometime ago. It was suggested at the time that we should have a column from each of the thirteen original states, but it was found impossible because the marble from all these states would not accord. It was then decided, I believe, to leave the building material in the hands of the building committee. They had this Vermont marble before them. But the fact that the columns were not from any one quarry could not make any material difference, provided the quality of the marble is good; and then the distance of transportation is so much less, and it is beautiful marble, and it does seem to me that Maryland, though I am a Virginian, that Maryland, with all her heroic past, ought to stand in remembrance there in those thirteen columns. At the suggestion of our president general I would ask that the house, instead of offering a separate resolution, endorsed the resolution of Mrs. Hazen, which was endorsed by Mrs. Patton. I think that is the way it was presented to the Continental Hall committee.

Mrs. PATTON. Which was amended by Mrs. Patton and incorporated in that resolution.

Miss MILLER. *I move that this resolution, presented to the Continental Hall committee, be adopted.*

The motion was duly seconded. The motion was carried.

Mrs. MARIAN LONGFELLOW O'DONOGHUE. A question of privilege. Madam President General, I would like to offer a resolution regarding the naval heroes in whose honor we go to Annapolis on next Tuesday.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is always in order to offer such a resolution. I was about to declare that we must enter upon new business before anything else was done, but I recognize this as a question of privilege, owing to the fact that General Porter was with us this morning.

Mrs. O'DONOGHUE. Madam President General, and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I have had placed in my hands to present to this congress, a resolution given me by a man who has unbounded faith in what the Daughters of the American Revolution can do, if they so will. He has not gone to the Sons of the Revolution, but has particularly asked that the Daughters of the American Revolution take this matter up. You have noticed to-day that there has been more that one occasion in which matters have been brought forward which were recommended by the president of the United States, and passed by the senate, but which had been held up in the house of representatives. They are cases like this. The resolution is as follows:

WHEREAS, Bills have been passed in the United States senate, and favorably recommended by the committee on library of the house of representatives, to erect statues in the District of Columbia to the Revolutionary naval heroes Paul Jones and John Barry, and;

WHEREAS, *The passage of these bills has been recommended by the president of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt, in a special message to congress, therefore be it;*

RESOLVED, *That the Daughters of the American Revolution, in congress assembled, memorialize the house of representatives to pass the said bills in memory of Jones and Barry, at this term of the congress, thus doing tardy justice to two of the most valiant founders of our navy, and;*

RESOLVED, *That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the speaker of the house, Hon. Joseph G. Cannon.*

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. I second that motion.

Also seconded by Mrs. Ballinger.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, may I call attention to the fact that Commander Barry was a Marylander.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. Lockwood. Madam President General, I ask for the regular order. Let us get off these acceptances of these reports. We feel we shall never get home; get these off our minds.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, a question of privilege. Does Mrs. Lockwood mean the officers' reports? What report does Mrs. Lockwood refer to?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What reports Mrs. Lockwood?

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Acceptance of all the officers' reports; they have not been accepted yet by the congress,—the national officers' reports, not already accepted.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, do we take them separately or in bulk?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state, that according to Roberts, the reading of the reports of all officers, when such reports are merely to give information, are, when they are read, *received*, and no further action is necessary. That is Roberts' ruling. When they give information and recommendations, further action is necessary. Now, these reports which included recommendations have been acted upon by the committee to which they were referred; if any other reports give other than information, of course, they must be either accepted or not. The Chair will say that her report, as chairman of the National Board of Management, was giving you information alone, and she therefore considers that all action was taken upon it which was necessary,—that is courteously to receive it.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, I move that the report of the recording secretary general be considered *seriatim*.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If the reports of the recording and corresponding secretaries general, treasurer general, &c., gave other than information, they needed action; if they did not give other than information, they have been given most courteous and interested hear-

ing by this congress, which is all that is necessary, under Roberts' rulings.

Mrs. ROOME. Madam President General, may I ask what has become of the report of our magazine committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was referred to the special committee, and I have no doubt it will be reported.

Mrs. PATTON. Madam President General, may I ask if this includes the report of the treasurer general, the adoption of the report of the treasurer general.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I just said that all reports which are read here, giving information, were sufficiently acted upon when they were received without protest. Now, reports containing *more* than information have been acted upon by the committee on recommendations, to which they were referred. Now, next to the chairman, comes the report of the recording secretary general. Madam Recording Secretary General, does your report contain anything other than information?

Miss DESHA. I should like, before I answer, to read what Roberts says about receiving and adopting. He says—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a matter of courtesy, the Chair will allow the reading from Roberts, and is glad to do so, but as a matter of ruling, the Chair will rule. [Great applause.]

Miss DESHA. I do not believe the Chair can rule different from Roberts. [Great applause.] (Reading) "A very common—

Mrs. STEVENS, of Iowa. *I move that this house sustain the President General in her rulings.* [Great applause.]

Miss DESHA (reading). "A very common error is after a report has been read, to move that it be received." It is received when it is read. Then he says, in the main body of his report, that it should be to adopt, to accept, or to agree; to move that it be received has no meaning whatever. The motion ought to have been to approve or to accept. He says it is a common error to move that it be received when it has been received.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the reason that the Chair entertained no motions to receive, that is, no action was taken when the reports were presented. A motion to receive would have been out of order; they were received without motion. [Great applause.] I wish to say the Chair considers she is ruling entirely in accordance with Roberts.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. Madam President General, may I call your attention to the fact that there is a motion which has been offered and seconded?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. (To Mrs. Stevens.) Did you offer a motion?

Mrs. STEVENS. I offered a motion that the house sustain the President General in her rulings. [Great applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Rounsaville and Mrs. Thompson.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask Mrs. Deere to take the chair.

(Mrs. Deere thereupon assumed the chair.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair is quite sure she is ruling fairly.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. I am speaking to the motion that is before the house, when I say that I do not understand there has been any appeal from the decision of the Chair. No one in this house has yet objected to the rulings of the Chair. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. May I say one word?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think the motion had better be put at once.

PRESIDING OFFICER. (Mrs. Deere in the chair.) A motion has been made that the *rulings of the president general be sustained*. Those in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no." (The vote was taken. The "ayes" have it.

Mrs. STEVENS. We ask for a rising vote on that.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will resume the chair and consider the resolution was carried, as announced by the Chair.

I wish to say, if Miss Desha has anything in the world in her report which she wishes this congress to *act upon*—(*It was received when it was read*)—if she has anything she wishes this congress to *act upon*, I ask her now, with the utmost consideration, to bring it to your attention.

Miss DESHA. I have nothing more to say about it, not one word. When this congress has a legal authority and a parliamentary there and when they make absolutely illegal rulings, [Cries, "Out of order!"] all I have to do is to resign from my position as recording secretary.

(Cries of "No! No!")

Miss DESHA (continuing). I bid you farewell, absolutely. I have stood here for fifteen years, trying to stand for parliamentary rulings. The only thing I say is, there was a motion to receive when it should have been a motion to accept or approve. [Cries of, "That is right!"] That is the whole thing, and Mrs. Draper made a motion that it be received. I have written on the back of it, "Not accepted but received." I have been trying to have the motion approved; it is simply the approval of all your officers have done, simply a difference between the word approved or received. I think it is a waste of my life, to work for fifteen years, to try to sustain the constitution of this society and Roberts' rules, which is our authority, and have such an absolute violation as this go on; and I simply will not serve such a body.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. Madam President General, the member who has just spoken has made the statement that this congress has done something irregular; no objection has been taken to the ruling of the Chair. I think every member in this house wishes her action, individually and collectively, vindicated. I understand there is an official parliamentary. May we ask the official parliamentary to give her opinion?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. No, the Chair feels competent to rule on the point. [Long and continued applause.] Your chairman is going to

make an informal statement to you. Our recording secretary general is perfectly correct when she recalls to our minds that her report was received by resolution instead of being received by no action; she is correct; she recalls that to my mind. I remember perfectly that when that report was made there was a resolution offered and carried, just simply that it be received. The reason for that, as I understand it, was that the report, at that time, was presumed to contain recommendations. It was handed, with all other reports, to the chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers. When the chairman looked over these reports and consulted the committee regarding them, she found that it was a mistake to consider that the recording secretary general's report contained any recommendations. I was informed to that effect—and I am correct in that statement?

Mrs. PARK, chairman of the committee on recommendations of national officers. We considered it contained no recommendations.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Therefore, the Chair consulted Roberts' rules and determined that, when reports are made, containing merely *information* for the assembly, it is a sufficient action of that assembly to listen to that information. When reports contain anything *further* than information, of course, the assembly, if it *accepts* such reports, accepts the statements therein contained. You may have statements in a report which are *more* than information and yet *not* recommendations. Now, that point is perfectly clear in the mind of the Chair, and she hopes it is perfectly clear in the mind of the house. She wishes to say, further, what she said a few minutes since, that she considered her own report was simply giving information; no action has been taken on it; it was received by virtue of your listening to it. The recording secretary general's report, if it gave only information, could have been received in the same way. It gave no recommendations, according to the presentation of the report of the chairman on recommendations, which report has been accepted. Now, there is but one point left. If the recording secretary general has aught in that report which is not merely *information* and not *recommendations*, if she desires to bring it forward here for acceptance by this house, the Chair would recognize her for that purpose. [Applause.]

Miss DESHA. My point is that the motion should be to accept or adopt the report of the national officers, instead of receive.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, I know; we differ a little on that parliamentary ruling.

Miss DESHA. I have nothing to say, because I am no longer recording secretary.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, will you cast your mind back to the time when the officers' reports were read and we were asked to accept? Do you remember I rose and raised the point right here in the house if that acceptance involved the adoption of those reports, and I think, Madam President General, with all deference to

you, you decided it did not. I think the minutes ought to show it; I think the minutes will show it. You decided then these reports would come later; they have come later; what are they here for now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Because any individual officer who has anything in one of those reports which has *more* than information, and *not* a recommendation, has a perfect right to bring it forward. And, Mrs. Ballinger, allow me to say, (though really, the Chair does not consider it necessary to continue to explain, but she is very anxious to make this perfectly clear) that acceptance and adoption of a report are practically the same thing—by Roberts' authority they are practically the same—and entitled, in adoption, *to an adoption of all facts contained* in such report; a *receiving* of a report merely receives the *information* therein. Is it your pleasure to continue to the next report?

Mrs. BALLINGER. A question of privilege. I asked for certain information.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair answered your question. State your question of privilege.

Mrs. BALLINGER. When the treasurer general brings in her report and makes some suggestions, cannot those suggestions be placed before this house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a question of privilege that is not recognized; it does not affect the rights of the body as a matter of privilege. Now, when the treasurer general desires, if she does desire—

Mrs. BALLINGER. It affects the body.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then the treasurer general will speak for herself, as a member of the body. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I rise for an inquiry. I would like to know if in the report of an officer who has routine work to report, or giving a record of what has been done and minutes of meetings, &c., if it is correct and parliamentary to use that report as a vehicle for ideas and sentiments on constitutional law?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would rule it is not. [Applause.]

Mrs. BUEL, of Connecticut. We have not accepted any of the reports of the national officers, Madam President General, as we have understood. We have only received them; we have not adopted them as yet.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the point that is being made.

Mrs. BUEL. Are we not to accept them?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is for this body to say. Roberts' rules state, if you have *received* them no action is necessary, if they contain only information. If the reports contain *other* than information such as recommendations, they are referred to the committee on recommendations. If the reports contain *ought beside* information and recommendations, and you desire to act upon them, the Chair will have them presented at once, if the committee on recommendations or the officers reporting desire so to present.

Mrs. BUEL Roberts' rules say it is common error to receive a report; it should be adopted.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must state that the Chair has ruled on that point. Roberts says also that the *receiving* of a report, which contains *merely information*, is sufficient. The point that he makes as to a "common error" is that of offering a resolution to *receive* (instead of to accept or adopt) when referring to a report which contains *more* than information. I think you will find this ruling perfectly correct.

Mrs. BUEL. Might I have the page and section of Roberts' rules?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not at present. The Chair has ruled to the best of her ability and knowledge.

Mrs. MURPHY. And is sustained by the house.

Mrs. HASKELL, of Montana. Madam President General, if there is any member dissatisfied with the ruling of the Chair there is but one way to reach it, that is to appeal from the decision of the Chair and ascertain whether or not the Chair is sustained in her ruling, or overruled in her ruling. I agree with the lady on the opposite side of the house on that proposition; and if any one is dissatisfied with the ruling of the Chair, that is the only possible way to legally reach it. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Anything further, ladies? If not, and as none of the reports containing other than information are before you, the reports containing recommendations having been acted upon, and the information having been received. The Chair will recognize the next new business in order. I recognize Mrs. Wiles, of Illinois.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President General and ladies of the congress, I think the matter which I shall bring before you is more difficult than the one we have just been considering, but I hope that we may all agree to it. This is the resolution, the adoption of which I move. *Only members who have paid their dues on or before February 1st for the fiscal year preceding the Continental Congress shall be counted in determining the number of delegates to which the chapter is entitled. The fiscal year is from March 22nd to March 22nd.* This is seconded by M. E. S. Davis, our treasurer general, and by Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Eleanor S. Washington Howard, Mary Desha, Alice L. Brown, Elizabeth Clarke Churchman, Catherine G. Thom, Mary D. Patton, Clara C. Becker, Kate Duncan Smith, Mrs. Murphy, and Mrs. Bratton, of South Carolina. Now, ladies, I wish to speak to it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Is this a proposed amendment to the constitution?

Mrs. WILES. It is not.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then you will speak upon it at once.

Mrs. WILES. I will read the resolution again, but I preface reading it again by saying that it contains nothing new. I believe that it is not an attempt to amend the constitution, for that would be out of order

and our president general would, of course, so rule. It is simply an attempt to put this congress on record as clarifying the situation as to the payment of dues before February 1st, simply to clarify the situation, to express very much more clearly than it is anywhere expressed now the same rules which our constitution obliges us to follow. I will read it again, by request: "Only members who have paid their dues on or before February 1st for the fiscal year preceding the Continental Congress shall be counted in determining the number of delegates to which the chapter is entitled. The fiscal year is from March 22nd to March 22nd." The first point that I wish to make very strongly is that this is not anything new, so that you won't be asking why we need this since so and so is in the constitution. Nowhere in the constitution are these various points put together, and the treasurer general and the chairman of the credential committee, the various chapter regents and treasurers, say it will be a very great help to them to have these points put together somewhere, with the authority of the congress, so that they can be sent out to the chapters, with the authority of the congress, in sending out the printed matter for the next congress. Now, the second point that I want to make is this: This resolution has nothing to do with anything except determining how we may know the number of delegates to which a chapter is entitled. There is another point which has been talked of on the floor of the congress, as to whether a member who has not paid her dues before the first of February can be made a delegate. I beg of you to understand this has nothing to do with that; there is a difference about that; this has absolutely nothing to do with it. So far as I know there is absolutely no difference of opinion about this. The constitution already reads, "Only members who have paid their dues for the fiscal year then current;" it does not say what the fiscal year is. "Then current" means a great many things; many of us do not know what it means. Neither does this say when these dues must be paid, but somewhere else we are told that they must be paid before February 1st, in order that the members may be counted as having representation in the chapter. That is not put in the same place anywhere. Then, the fiscal year then current means—if I can express it, and I assure you it has been most difficult to express it; this is the result of the consultation of many minds—the fiscal year then current means the fiscal year preceding the Continental Congress. The dues must have been paid in, not for the present year, but for the last year. We elect our delegates in January; when we elect our delegates in January the dues must have been paid for that fiscal year. That is the rule now. It is no new rule at all; it is the rule now. Now, the fiscal year is from March 22nd to March 22nd. That is not stated, in those words, anywhere in the constitution, but it does state that the dues must be paid on or before the 22nd of March. Now, this is the situation exactly. The constitution states that we must pay our dues before the

22nd of March; if we do not pay our dues, like a kindly, indulgent mother, it does not punish us until the next year, although it says we must pay our dues before the 22nd of March; if we do not pay them, no penalty is inflicted until the first of February; that is, we may be just as naughty as we choose until the first of the next February, but if we then have been so naughty as not to pay our dues, then we cannot have the representation from our chapter for those members who have not paid their dues. Now, those are the only points that I know of, simply to clarify the present conditions and to express, all together, the present rules which govern us under the constitution. These are the rules that already have been adopted, the rules under which to work; you cannot help them being in the constitution. Do not talk against this because you do not like some things in it, for you cannot help that except by an amendment to the constitution; but talk against it if it does not clarify the situation. And may I say that I do not think every lady can fully understand all the financial rules under which the Board of National Management work? From this very short explanation I am not attempting to make every one of you understand the workings of all the rules, but I do think all of the chapter treasurers would understand it. And I think that since both the national treasurer general and the chairman of the credential committee have approved this and all these various state regents have had so much trouble because their chapters do not understand the present ruling, that their opinions ought to mean something to you who, perhaps, find the subject rather confusing. I shall be very glad to answer any questions, if I can do so, Madam President General.

Mrs. MURPHY. I would like to ask, what is this? Is it a resolution?

Mrs. WILES. This is a resolution interpreting what the congress believes to be the various rulings of the constitution now found in several different places.

Mrs. DRAPER, of the District. If this simply is a resolution to affect future congresses, it might be well to have a few more words inserted in the resolution as to whom those dues should be paid. But as I understood the speaker, she said she could not understand the rulings of the present credential committee.

Mrs. WILES. Not at all. I understand them perfectly; but I said that the chapter treasurers could not understand them from the constitution. The rulings of the credential committee and the rulings of the treasurer general, in my humble opinion, have been admirably clear; but they ought to have the authority of the congress back of them sustaining their interpretations of these things. And let me again call your attention to the fact that I am not touching the point about which there was a difference of opinion in the credential committee. That has nothing to do with it; we do not want it mixed up with it.

Mrs. DRAPER. How does it differ from the constitution as it now is? May I just ask?

Mrs. WILES. It does not differ in any way from the constitution, not in the slightest way.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I believe not; we could not accept it if it did. The Chair considers it thoroughly in order. What we are doing will make a congressional ruling as to when the dues should reach the treasurer's hands, for the convenience of acting upon credentials for the Continental Congress.

Mrs. DAVIS. Madam President General, and ladies, your dues fell due on the 22nd day of March, and they are due in advance; after the 22nd day of March, 1906, your dues are due and should be paid. My office on the 22nd day of March of this year took in \$2,706 in dues, for 1906; the fiscal year is from that time until March 22nd; but the ruling of this congress has always been, and is now, as the treasurer's department has always understood, that all dues and all persons who are to represent their chapters or their states in this congress, shall have paid their dues before the first day of February, that the dues should be in the hands of the treasurer general the first day of February. Now, your dues must be paid before the first day of February, if you are entitled to a seat in this congress. I want to say right here, that the credential committee of this year have seated a great number of persons who did not pay their dues by the first of February, 1906, and there are persons here on this floor who did not pay their dues. This resolution is to cover that point, and that you shall not come to the congress without your dues paid, that they cannot come into the congress without their dues being paid. This matter of representation on the floor of this house without their dues being paid is a direct stroke at your financial condition. You have no idea of what an effort we have made in order to bring this society into the financial state in which it exists. If you allow this thing of delegates coming into this congress without having paid their dues and ruling that they are in good standing, as your credential committee—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is out of order, Mrs. Davis. The mover of the resolution reminds me that this is not germane to her resolution.

I think there is no one on the floor who has not paid her dues; if they were not paid on the first of February, they were before she entered this congressional body on the 16th of April; I am quite sure of that. But this, however, is all out of order, because this resolution is simply to expedite business, by authorizing a congressional resolution to be sent out by the next credential committee, affecting not the past but the coming congresses, to the effect mentioned in the resolution, that the congress suggests that the chapter representation be required or requested to pay their dues on or before the first of February.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask a question of the maker of the resolution? I want to ask if she does not mean simply that those people who have

been, as she said, naughty and not paid their dues, are ineligible as delegates to the congress, if they do not pay their dues? Is that not it, Mrs. Wiles?

Mrs. WILES. That is the point that I hoped to make clear this resolution did not touch, because I knew there was a difference of opinion about that point, so that I did not mix it up with my resolution, about which I still believe there is absolutely no difference of opinion. The treasurer general has brought this point before you; I am sorry because it is not in my resolution and I would be glad to have my resolution adopted, for just what it means, as quickly as is consistent with a full and thorough understanding of it. This resolution means that when the chapter, in January, is to decide whether it may have one, two, three or four delegates, it may determine who shall be counted in the 600 or 300, and it says that nobody shall be counted in that 100, which gives you an extra delegate, unless the dues have been paid to somebody; it does not say by whom; it does not say whether paid by the chapter or by the member; it leaves that disputed question out. I should be very glad if you could put out of your minds that thought; I do not mean put it out of your minds permanently, because we would be very discouraged, but I mean take that thought out of this resolution. There is just one point. When you come in January to elect your delegates whom shall you count? All honorary members, all the members who have not paid their dues for two or three years, or only the members who have paid their dues for that fiscal year in which the election comes? These are the only questions that can be counted in determining whether you shall have one, two or three delegates.

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would like to ask, supposing you have a chapter with 100 members and 10 of those have not paid their dues. Now, if the chapter pays into the national treasury enough to cover that, doesn't that make it possible for them to elect their delegates?

Mrs. WILES. You have the right to count them if their dues have been paid by anybody; you have the right to count them in determining the chapter's representation.

Mrs. HARROW, of Iowa. Is it not the duty of every regent to see that no delegate is elected who has not paid her dues? [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That must be settled in the chapters. You chapters have the right, under the constitution, to make your by-laws for your own government and to abide thereunder, but you must make them in consonance with the national constitution. As I understand this resolution, it is simply to aid in the convenience of seating delegates for the next Continental Congress and all following ones, if the succeeding congresses see fit.

(Cries of "Question!")

Mrs. WILES. That is exactly right; to make it easier for the treas-

urers of the chapters to know exactly what they have to do on or before February 1st, to help the treasurer of every chapter to know what she must do. She must pay the dues to the National Society of every member who is to be counted for a delegate.

Mrs. TERRY. It is not necessary that the member shall absolutely pay the dues herself. The chapter may pay the dues for the member.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The situation is: If you have a chapter of 300, and you desire to send delegates, that is, three delegates, the national treasury must have the dues necessary, \$300 from 300 members to have that number of delegates on the floor. The chapters may pay those dues, as they see fit, either demand them from the individual or send them on through their treasurer. The National Society does not interfere with the chapters, save where there is any chance of violating the constitution, then we merely bring them to remembrance. All you have to do in your chapters to have proper representation here is to send the necessary number of dues here. Mrs. Wiles asks in this resolution that you send these dues by February 1st instead of some other time. [Applause.]

(Cries of "Question! Question!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Are you ready for the question? You have heard the resolution; it has been numerously seconded. All those in favor will please say "aye," and those opposed "no."

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It may interest you to hear in this connection, that one chapter sent by-laws to the National Organization to see if they were in consonance with the national constitution. The by-laws read as follows: "We," of such and such a chapter, "will follow the national constitution so long as it does not interfere with our chapter by-laws. [Laughter and applause.]

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, I would like to read a resolution on new business.

WHEREAS, *The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has suffered a great loss in the death of a distinguished member, Miss Susan B. Anthony; and,*

WHEREAS, *Her bodily presence can no longer cheer and inspire us, as it has heretofore done, at our Continental Congress, year after year; and,*

WHEREAS, *It is largely to the untiring and unselfish labors of such brave pioneers as she that we women of to-day owe our present opportunities for happiness and usefulness, and, in particular, the blessed privilege of rearing a Memorial Continental Hall, such as this noble edifice; therefore, be it*

RESOLVED, *That the Fifteenth Continental Congress here assembled, hears with sorrow of the death of a dear, honored Daughter, Susan B. Anthony, whose fame is international; and be it further*

RESOLVED, *That this congress regrets that our brave pioneer did not*

live to see this Memorial Continental Hall, which would have signified so much to her as the work of women, rapidly approaching completion; and be it further

RESOLVED, That sorrow for our great loss is tempered with profound gratitude to the mighty Maker and Saviour of us all, that she being dead, yet speaketh; and that we, as believers in the grand old doctrine of the "communion of saints," expressed in the Apostles' Creed, repeated the world over, do feel that she, in spiritual presence, is with us to-day, and that we with her, may enjoy the beatific vision in the world to come; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a copy of these resolutions shall be sent to Irondequoit Chapter, Rochester, New York, of which Miss Anthony was a member. Mrs. John Develin, regent; Margaret B. Harvey, historian; Henrietta C. K. Yundt, registrar, Merion Chapter, Pennsylvania. Seconded by Emma L. Crowell, regent, Quaker City Chapter; E. E. Massey, Quaker City Chapter.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, I move the adoption of these resolutions.

The motion was duly seconded, and the resolutions adopted.

Mrs. TERRY. Madam President General, Inasmuch as Senator Galtinger, of New Hampshire, has introduced a bill which has passed the house, authorizing congress to publish in book form the names of heads of families returned by the first census of 1790, this Fifteenth Continental Congress, the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, is hereby asked to endorse the bill, and I move that this bill be endorsed. Frances A. M. Terry; seconded by Miss Forsyth and Mrs. Lockwood.

The resolution was adopted.

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. Madam President General, last year Pennsylvania pledged \$2,000 for the column. Berks County Chapter sent \$213.75, leaving a balance of \$1,786.25, which was given as a pledge to complete the total of \$2,000 for the column. Our legislature has appropriated the money for the column and the Berks County Chapter requests that the \$213.75 be returned, it now being the intention to increase that amount to \$500 and place it to the credit of the vestibule fund, and we request to be released from the pledge of \$1,786.25 by this congress, as it could only be applied to the columns. We request the return of the pledge and interest, as it was made to the Fourteenth Congress; it can only be released by the consent of this congress.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We cannot take action on what the Fourteenth Congress did. As a new proposition, you simply state that you raised one thousand and seven odd hundred dollars for the column and now find that your legislature is going to give you the \$2,000 and you ask that this seventeen hundred dollars be returned?

Mrs. PATTON. It is the other way; only \$213.75 was given, in making the pledge, and we request the return of this pledge.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I would rule that having received your \$2,000 from your state, you are at full liberty to give as much more as you wish to Continental Hall fund. [Applause.]

Mrs. DAVOL, of Massachusetts. Madam President General, *I move a recess*. It is six o'clock, and our chariots are waiting to take us to the hotels. A recess until eight o'clock.

Seconded by several members.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. There are some important announcements, but I shall put the motion for a recess, because it is not debatable, until eight o'clock.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. SWORMSTEDT. Madam President General, I would like to have the hour enforced, eight instead of nine.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will put the question as moved, that we take a recess until eight o'clock this evening.

(Recess taken at 6.05 o'clock, p. m.)

EVENING SESSION, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1906.

Congress resumed its session at 8.50 p. m., the president general in the chair.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The house will be in order. We have no music this evening and we will transact all of our new business before we adjourn. The official reader has a communication addressed to the Continental Congress, in care of the official reader.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I hereby tender my resignation as recording secretary general, finding it impossible to perform the duties under the present administration. Thanking you for past courtesies and assuring you of my continued interest in the society, of which I was one of the founders, I am, very sincerely, Mary Desha."

Mrs. HARDY, of Kentucky. Madam President General and members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, as regent of the John Marshall Chapter, of Louisville, Kentucky, the fourth oldest in this organization, and as charter member, my number being 311, and as vice-president general-elect from Kentucky, *I move that the resignation of Miss Mary Desha, be accepted unanimously*. [Applause.]

Mrs. PATTON, of Pennsylvania. I second that resolution.

Mrs. THOMPSON. I second the motion.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, as one of the very oldest members of this organization, and one who holds the affidavit of the officer in charge of our organization, who said she signed it the first one of the Daughters, I want to ask this house to reconsider this decision. Miss Desha is a founder and one of our oldest Daughters. If you think she has made a mistake, and it is an error of judgment,

do not be so hasty to take such action as this, which only casts reflection upon her. [Great applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One minute, Mrs. Ballinger, were you moving a reconsideration?

Mrs. BALLINGER. I was talking to the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair may have misunderstood you, and will ask you to restate what you said.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I asked that the house be not so hasty in its decision. I think we may exhibit some forbearance. We too make mistakes and say in anger what we oftentimes regret. Do not do what we will next year heartily regret. I do move a reconsideration.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You could not move a reconsideration, as the resolution has not been put and acted upon.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I can offer an amendment?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I move this resignation be not accepted.

(Cries of "No! No!")

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is a substitute.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Well, a substitute, or whatever you may desire to call it.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That I cannot entertain; it changes it absolutely.

Mrs. BALLINGER. It is germane to the subject.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, germane, but changes it absolutely. I would be very happy to entertain a properly worded amendment; as this is in direct opposition to the motion, I cannot entertain it.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I ask the parliamentarian what I shall say then.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair, nor any parliamentarian, would have the privilege of instructing you here. I would be glad to entertain any proper motion you may make.

Mrs. BALLINGER. Madam President General, I never go over the head of the president general in anything; therefore, I ask that you suggest some way to me, as a parliamentarian.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think I could hardly do that properly. I will entertain any proper amendment, you may make, but could hardly suggest to a member on the floor just what to say.

Mrs. BALLINGER. You have done it, Madam President General, time and time again.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will put the resolution.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Mrs. Hardy's resolution was that we accept it unanimously, which is not a legal presentation; just change "unanimously," because you cannot order anybody to vote.

Mrs. HARDY. I withdraw the word "unanimously."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You simply wish the resignation to be accepted?

Mrs. HARDY. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is moved that this resignation be accepted.

All in favor will please say "aye." [The "ayes" voted.] All opposed "no."

The Chair would ask a rising vote. All in favor of the acceptance of the resignation will please rise. [The "ayes" rose.]

I will ask the official reader to count the vote. All those who desire to vote in the affirmative will rise, and remain standing.

OFFICIAL READER. There are 88 in the affirmative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All opposed will rise and stand until counted. [The nays rose.]

OFFICIAL READER. There are 81 in the negative. The correct number was 88 in the affirmative, and 81 in the negative.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the resolution is carried and the resignation accepted.

Now, the Chair wishes to say something to you. The Chair has every respect and consideration for the founder. The founder's method of offering her resolution of resignation was, perhaps, a little wounding to the Chair, but the Chair wishes to state that there is no respect which she is not willing to pay to the founders of this organization and there is no forbearance that she is not willing to exercise toward one of the oldest members of our organization. If, upon consideration, Miss Desha withdraws her resignation during the coming year, the Chair will ask your permission to accept such withdrawal. In the interval, as she is not here, we must appoint a secretary *pro tem.*, or the active business of the evening cannot proceed. Therefore, the Chair would ask for the nomination of a secretary *pro tem.*

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. For a secretary for this evening alone?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I nominate Mrs. Ammon, of Pennsylvania.

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint Mrs. Ammon, with the concurrence of the house, if there are no objections. The Chair hears none. She will ask Mrs. Ammon to be kind enough to become recording secretary general for the evening.

Mrs. MURPHY. May I ask if we were without a secretary for any length of time this afternoon?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thirty-five minutes.

Mrs. MURPHY. Has the house legalized the proceedings during those thirty-five minutes?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This house is in itself a legalized body and has now appointed a secretary *pro tem.*

Mrs. WILES, of Illinois. *Madam President General, I move that the proceedings of this congress during the time between the offering of Miss Desha's resignation and its acceptance by the congress be ratified by the congress, and that the stenographer's notes of such proceedings be accepted as the record of the proceedings.*

Seconded by Mrs. Murphy.

The question was taken and agreed to.

Mrs. HOWARD, of Virginia. Madam President General, I have a contribution to Continental Hall; this is an additional contribution from the proceeds of the sale of the souvenir postal cards.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is very interesting, about these souvenir postal cards; please pay close attention.

Mrs. HOWARD. The registrar general has requested me to state that if any lady here wishes to leave an order for the souvenir cards please send it to the registrar general and she will attend to it; she is chairman of the souvenir card committee. Madam President General, may I present another matter?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HOWARD. Madam President General and ladies, two or three years ago the regent of the Fort Nelson Chapter, Virginia, presented a resolution, asking this congress to endorse a petition to the United States congress to erect a monument or memorial of some kind to Matthew Fontaine Maury. Mrs. Nash was unable to be here this year and requested the state regent to read this house bill that has been presented to the house of representatives, and to ask the endorsement of this house; she asks for no money, ladies, only your support and moral endorsement and your help to get this bill passed by the house. This is the bill as presented to the house by Representative Maynard: 59 Congress, 1st Session, H. R. 8418.

In the House of Representatives, December 15, 1905. Mr. Maynard introduced the following bill; which was referred to the committees on the library and ordered to be printed.

A BILL MAKING PROVISION FOR A MEMORIAL TO MATTHEW FONTAINE MAURY.

WHEREAS, It being desirable to erect a suitable memorial to Matthew Fontaine Maury, whose scientific life work conferred lasting benefit upon the commerce of the world and gave honor and fame to the American nation and to its navy; therefore

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money now in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purchase of a site at Cape Henry or on Hampton Roads, in the State of Virginia, and the erection thereon of a memorial or monument to Matthew Fontaine Maury, under the direction and supervision of the secretary of the navy: *Provided*, That before the expenditure of any appropriation hereby made good and sufficient title shall be made to the United States for the land contemplated by this act.

Mrs. HOWARD. May I ask this congress to endorse the project?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. HOWARD. *And secure the endorsement of the various representatives and senators?* That is what I ask for.

Mrs. TERRY. I second that.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. Kramer, regent of Washington Heights Chapter, of New York City, was recognized and read a report of certain work accomplished, which was as follows:

REPORT OF WASHINGTON HEIGHTS CHAPTER, OF NEW YORK CITY, AND
PRESIDENT OF THE WASHINGTON HEADQUARTERS ASSOCIATION, N. T. C.

In the brief time given for a report of this kind it will be impossible for me to enter into many details. A report has already been filed with the National Society through Mrs. Little, our former state regent. To supply a few details and complete the record of work to date is all that is asked for at this time.

In 1897 the Washington Heights Chapter was organized in the Jumel Mansion, which is now known as Washington's headquarters, New York City. This chapter undertook the work of its preservation by every means in its power. It interested other chapters in this object and finally members of these chapters united in a general committee. This committee and its work received the endorsement of the National Board in Washington in the spring of 1903.

It was successful in persuading the city government to buy the place for a city park, and to establish in the house a museum for Revolutionary relics. The price paid for the property was \$235,000.

The desirability of the place raised hopes in other societies that the custodianship might be given to them irrespective of the fact as to whether they had anything to do with its preservation.

A very unpleasant time followed.

The general committee, whose active membership was composed of representatives from the Washington Heights, Knickerbocker, Manhattan and Mary Washington Colonial Chapters, helped to settle the question by inducing the park commissioner, the late Hon. John J. Pallas, to keep the place under the control of the city. This decision was announced.

The general committee by permission of the National Board of Managers had become incorporated under the laws of the state of New York as the Washington Headquarters Association, New York City, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The park commissioner appointed the association a committee to work under him for the restoration of the place and ultimately establish a museum, and take charge of it.

This commission has been endorsed and confirmed by each succeeding park commissioner.

At a hearing before the board of estimate and apportionment last July a special sum of about eleven thousand dollars was obtained for the restoration.

The association has filed with the park department photographs of the house, both interior and exterior, as it stood before being modernized; and it also has called to its aid in this restoration the Municipal Art Society, New York City, Mr. Charles R. Lamb, president; and the City Improvement Society, Mr. Josiah C. Pumpelly, president, under this direction the work is being rapidly prosecuted.

At its suggestion and under the auspices of this association the City of New York has given two public celebrations of Washington's birthday in the headquarters. The precedent was established by the late Honorable John J. Pallas, and has been continued by the present commissioner, the Honorable Moses Herrman. Representatives of the city government were present on both occasions, and this year, Mayor McClellan sent a personal message of commendation.

The first occasion was notable in two ways, first, it was the first public celebration given by the city on Washington's birthday; second, it was the first public city celebration ever given here under the auspices of a woman's organization.

In the fall we expect the restoration to be completed, and the museum opened for the reception of relics. The association will also be opened for membership.

We expect as this will be the Revolutionary show place of New York city it will become the Mecca of all visiting Daughters. Once having seen the place, for it ranks next to Mount Vernon in beauty and commanding situation, we are sure enthusiasm will be aroused.

The membership dues of the association will be placed at a nominal rate, so that many can have the honor of joining. Each chapter is also asked to be represented by a contribution of some relic from its locality to the museum. All relics will be duly labeled and placed to the credit of the chapter or individual giving or loaning them. The city of New York pays for the expenses of the house and grounds, and we on our part, under the park department undertake the collection, formation, and care of a museum for Revolutionary relics, also we distinguish by public ceremonies Washington's birthday, both of which objects are according to the constitution of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution the patriotic duties of this organization.

Respectfully submitted,

ELLA W. KRAMER,

President W. H. Association N. Y. City.

Regent, Washington Heights Chapter, Daughters American Revolution.

MRS. SAMUEL J. KRAMER,

238 W. 139th street, N. T. C.

Mrs. MURPHY. *I move the report be received.*

Seconded by Mrs. Phelps.

The question was taken and agreed to.

Miss BRAZIER, of Massachusetts. Madam President General and members of the congress, a very little chapter in Massachusetts has accomplished something this last year of interest to all Daughters and all Sons of the American Revolution. They, for a long time, felt that the graves of the Revolutionary soldiers should have a distinctive flag placed there on Memorial day; so this small chapter started a petition, which was freely endorsed by the Sons of our state, and we petitioned a manufacturer in your adopted state, Madam President General, New York state, and we thought that the one flag that we could place there, the most appropriate was the one that Betsey Ross made. That little flag is on the market. These are not souvenir postal cards that I hold in my hand, but they are the cards of the manufacturer. I have many letters asking me about these flags, where they can be obtained; I shall be very glad to give these cards to any lady here who desires to place these flags on the graves of Revolutionary soldiers; they are absolutely waterproof, and only \$1.25 a dozen. Madam President General, this is a small flag which I will present to you, it is the flag that our immortal hero carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Our John Paul Jones. I could not have a more beautiful gift. Convey my thanks to your chapter. Was this merely a statement for information?

Miss BRAZIER. Information, that was all.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. Madam President General and ladies, the Gaspee Chapter, of Rhode Island, has sent word to its regent, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, our newly elected vice-president general, that tonight they will send to Mrs. Swift, our vice-president general in California, a large box of new bedding, wearing apparel and generally useful articles, to be distributed by her to the San Francisco sufferers, and I would like to move that this congress send a vote of thanks to the Gaspee Chapter. [Applause.]

Seconded by Mrs. Terry and Mrs. Orton.

The motion was carried.

Miss HARVEY. Madam President General, I would like to suggest to all chapters who expect to send clothing to California to send warm clothing, not summer clothing. It is never warm in San Francisco. You can wear cashmere or anything of that kind.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Madam President General, I would like to present this resolution:

Resolved, That the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution request the United States congress to publish a roster of all those who served in the war of the Revolution, as is now being done by the war department of the soldiers who served in the civil war, both north and south, and in the Spanish-American war.

This has never been published by this government and the only publication that has ever been made is by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the old soldiers of the Revolution.

Miss MECUM. May I correct her statement, Madam President General? New Jersey, you know—

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Relating to this resolution?

Miss MECUM. That no roster has ever been published except by the Daughters of the American Revolution—

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Of the general soldiers; we have taken them off from all the states, as they have come in to us, and published them, but the government of the United States has never published any record.

Miss MECUM. The different states have published them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Several states, I understand; but Mrs. Lockwood says there has been no national publication.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. That is it.

The resolution was duly seconded by Mrs. Park and the motion carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair has a statement to make which is of interest. She has received a most valuable communication from Mr. Ball, the old gentleman who is a descendant of members of the Washington family. He has written me at great length. I will not pretend to recite the whole communication, but it is to this effect: His family is in possession of some very valuable Washington relics. He desires to present them, for his family, to this society, without cost, for love and affection, that his relics may be safely guarded in our museum when finished, and in the interval he will place them in a vault, to be guarded by the society, kept as gifts in fee simple—in case this society will join in a petition, which I imagine, from the statements in the letters, has already been submitted to the United States congress, (at any rate will be,) looking toward the preservation and marking of the graves of the Ball family. Mr. Ball considers his family so closely allied with Washington that they should have the care of the country. He merely asks that this congress should authorize the chairman to appoint a committee which would have the power to accept his gift, with the provision I have named, that this congress will petition or join in a bill to be presented to the United States congress that the graves of this distinguished family, connected with George Washington, be cared for by the country. Now, ladies, if you feel that you should do this, I hope a resolution authorizing your chairman to appoint this committee, with power to act, will be offered. Of course, if you do not wish to join or bind yourselves to help this bill for the preservation of these graves, do not do so. I felt it was due, in respectful deference to those members of the Washington family, to lay this proposition before you. You have heard it.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. *I move that we accept this proposition,*

and that the president general be authorized to appoint a committee to attend to the matter of accepting of the relics from Mr. Ball upon the conditions stated.

Seconded by Mrs. Terry.

MISS MILLER. I was under the impression that the A. P. A. Society was in charge of this.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I know only what the letter has told me.

MRS. ROOME. Madam President General, will Mr. Ball put that in writing; will he give those in writing?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes; he had put it in writing; the writing is in my possession, which I will submit to the committee.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will appoint the committee at a suitable time, which will thoroughly look into this matter and report at another time.

MRS. BELL, of Minnesota. Madam President General and Daughters of the American Revolution, there will be held in Minnesota during the coming summer two assemblies of national import. The first of these will be held the first week in June, beginning May 31st to June 6th or 7th. I refer to the biennial meeting of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. I have observed, as I looked among the members here, that many of you are not only Daughters of the American Revolution but also members of the National Federation of Women's Clubs. We want you to understand that the local committee in St. Paul, having charge of this matter, will provide a commodious place of meeting for you, where you can gather at your convenience whenever you wish, and that a special effort will be made to provide you with agreeable and pleasant entertainment in a social way. I am urged by the local committee, having this matter in charge, to present to you a very cordial and hearty invitation to come to Minnesota to attend this biennial meeting and to understand that you will be greeted there not only as members of Women's Clubs but also as members of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In August there will be held in the sister city of Minneapolis the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Those of you who have connections in the Grand Army of the Republic doubtless often accompany your brothers or husbands to these encampments, and the local committee has impressed it upon me strongly that they wished it to be understood that a very commodious hall would be placed at the convenience of the Daughters of the American Revolution and that there would be an entertainment committee on hand at all times to provide you with entertainment and that an effort would be made to provide entertainment for the Daughters of the American Revolution in connection with this occasion. Therefore, in the name of Minnesota, I now ask you, Madam President General, and so many of you here as can possibly come, to visit our two national assemblies. I also request you to carry this invitation home to your Daughters;

it is extended to the members of your chapters as well. I thank you, Madam President General, for this opportunity. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We thank you, Mrs. Bell. The President General expresses her appreciation for the cordial invitation, and no doubt all join with her in the sentiment.

Mrs. TERRY. *I move a vote of thanks for this cordial invitation.*

Miss BENNING. I suppose we wish to thank the lady from Minnesota. I know that I would like to second it.

Mrs. TERRY. I understood that it came from the Daughters of Minnesota.

Mrs. BELL. It comes from the Women's Clubs of Minnesota.

Mrs. TERRY. *I move that a notice of the acceptance and appreciation be sent to Mrs. Bell.*

Seconded by Miss Benning.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We are all indebted to you, Mrs. Bell.

(At this point the official reader made several announcements.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, the treasurer general requests me to state that she has sent the one thousand dollars to Mrs. Swift. We authorized it. Now the check has been duly made out and sent to Mrs. Swift, vice-president general and to the state regent of California. [Applause.]

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, I may be a back number, but I would like to know what became of the recommendation to turn over ten thousand dollars to Continental Hall. Was there not such a recommendation?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That was in the committee's report upon the recommendation of national officers, and was acted upon.

Mrs. MURPHY. It was to be turned over?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The committee reported to that effect and it was accepted by the house.

Mrs. MURPHY. I must have been absent and did not hear it.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. There was an inquiry made by Mrs. Murphy in regard to the ten thousand dollars which was recommended to be given to the Memorial Continental Hall fund. Though we acted favorably upon this recommendation, as reported by the committee on recommendations of national officers, I believe it is usually preferred by the treasurer general that she should be safeguarded by a direct order for the payment of that money; if that action was not taken, I would like to offer such a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. In the acceptance of that report, in which the treasurer general recommended the action and the committee on recommendations reported affirmatively back to the house, and the house took affirmative action, I should consider the authority sufficient, but would be glad to hear still another resolution.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. *I move this congress direct the treasurer general*

to pay to the Memorial Continental Hall fund ten thousand dollars from the current balance.

Seconded by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We have a great many more encouraging announcements to make in regard to Continental Hall. As you know, during Wednesday afternoon we received in money and in pledges between thirty and forty thousand dollars; in the neighborhood of twenty thousand dollars was in actual cash, the remainder was in pledges, and the treasurer general informs me that momentarily the redemption of those pledges is coming in. I suppose several hundred dollars have already been received, perhaps more, within the last twenty-four hours, redeeming those pledges. In round numbers we have received, in money and pledges, over thirty thousand dollars, during this session of the Continental Congress. Now, I wish to bring to your attention the remarkable generosity displayed by the Daughters throughout the country during the past year. When we adjourned one year ago we had taken in, during the congress, about twenty-two thousand dollars; fifteen thousand dollars had been turned over from the general fund to the Continental Hall fund, making, as you see, thirty-seven thousand dollars. I speak, of course, in round numbers; there may be a difference in hundreds; but with thirty-seven thousand dollars we left that Fourteenth Congress. We practically had nothing in the Hall fund when we came into it. Since the adjournment of the last congress, during the past year, month by month, we have received over thirteen thousand dollars in cash. That, coupled with the sum that we have now received in cash and in pledges, of between thirty and forty thousand dollars, brings it very nearly to the fifty thousand dollar mark, before you turned over anything out of the current fund. You have just passed that resolution, that you turn over ten thousand dollars, so that you will have, in round numbers, about sixty thousand dollars. Last year, when we adjourned, we had thirty-seven thousand dollars; this year just about sixty thousand dollars. It is a remarkable growth. [Applause.] I congratulate every one of you. As has been stated you will see that we have between fifty and sixty thousand dollars since the adjournment of the Fourteenth Congress. During the last Continental Congress we took in and placed to its credit from the current fund, thirty-seven thousand dollars. So you will see that you are not so very far away from the one hundred thousand dollar mark in one year. [Applause.] Mrs. Lockwood informs me that we could not possibly spend more than one hundred thousand dollars a year, no matter how much we had; that it has been stated that the builders would be unable to use more than that sum; so, taking everything together, we are only restraining ourselves from passing the one hundred thousand dollar mark out of regard for the convenience of the builders. [Laughter and applause.] I would also like to state that

our treasurer general made a statement at one of our meetings which was extremely interesting to us, viz: during the past year we have had very great reductions in the dilatory list of due-payers, so to speak. This past year we have had so few delinquents that it surpasses all records. May I ask you, Madam Treasurer General, how few delinquents you said there were? Only about 600?

TREASURER GENERAL. About 400.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Only about 400 delinquents out of an active membership of between forty and fifty thousand. Think of that. [Applause.] That is a very remarkable percentage, and we all felt delighted when we heard it in the Board meeting. I did not wish this congress to adjourn without realizing that you have so very few delinquents; the percentage is so small, and the treasurer general thinks that during the coming year we may reduce even that list.

I think I mentioned, during my report upon Continental Hall committee work, that during one month we had taken in \$500 from life membership fees alone. Now, you recollect that one-half of the life membership fees remains in the chapters. You can therefore realize the great number of life members, if we took in \$500 in one month at \$12.50 per capita. That I consider very gratifying.

You will remember that in my report for the Continental Hall committee I made several suggestions as to the building of our wings, the possibility of having our permanent heating plant placed, and the hoped-for placing of the memorial portico. Of course, that is a matter that must come a little later, as the various states raised their \$2,000 for the memorial columns. While I consider, and know that you agree with me, that most of this detailed business should be transacted in the Continental Hall committee and not burden this congress, at the same time, now that the congress is in session, I do wish an opinion from it. Is it your judgment that we proceed immediately and finish the back pavilions, which will correspond to the front wings practically now finished, or very nearly finished? We have ample money in the treasury now to proceed and the builders are here and they could proceed with less expense than if they went away and returned. Of course, a new contract would have to be signed and the various details and technicalities be gone through with, but I would like the views of this congress, as to whether or not it would be the best thing to proceed immediately and finish the square of our building. A number of the advisory board have earnestly urged this opinion upon us.

Mrs. MURPHY. Madam President General, will you forgive me if I ask another question?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It depends upon what it is, Mrs. Murphy.

Mrs. MURPHY. I am so dull about figures. I understood that the Hall committee had fifty-three thousand dollars.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. And we have taken in thirty thousand dollars now?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes.

Mrs. MURPHY. Wouldn't that make eighty thousand dollars?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, over that sum, that is the reason I said it was nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. MURPHY. I beg your pardon; I thought you said it was sixty thousand dollars.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Taken in *after* what we had taken in during past congress.

Mrs. MURPHY. I thought we only had sixty thousand dollars to go on with.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The fifty-three thousand dollars that you are alluding to, Mrs. Murphy, was inclusive of the thirty-seven thousand dollars taken in and turned over from the current fund during the past Continental Congress; that, with the money taken in during the past year, reached fifty-three thousand dollars. Since we have come into this congress we have received moneys and pledges to exceed thirty thousand dollars, which, of course, added to that, makes the sum more than eighty thousand dollars in money and pledges; that is the reason I said it approached one hundred thousand dollars.

Mrs. TERRY. Can we have the approximate amount of money and that of pledges?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Yes, certainly. The treasurer general reported to me that during this congress the approximate amount was twenty-thousand dollars in cash and the remainder of fourteen or fifteen thousand in pledges, during this congress. That is, about twenty thousand dollars in cash and about fifteen thousand dollars in pledges, which is inclusive, as I understand it, of our \$6,000 pledge from Connecticut.

Mrs. KINNEY. I think so. But we do not want to stop at \$6,000. Here is a small check, just \$25 from the Norwalk Chapter, just to keep the ball rolling. [Applause.]

Mrs. STEVENS, of Iowa. *Madam President General, I move that the Continental Hall committee be instructed to proceed with the completion of Memorial Continental Hall as rapidly as possible, doing that which, in their judgment, seems wisest.*

Seconded by Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Orton and Mrs. Keim.

The motion was carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Twenty-five dollars has just come in; pledges have reached me and sums of money, in addition—some of which were read to you last night. I will not now report them. Sixty dollars came to me from Our Flag Chapter, which, if I am correctly informed, is only a couple of weeks old.

Mrs. MUSSEY. Organized on the 10th of April. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. And this \$50 handed is a voluntary contribution. I found, when I returned to the hotel, that the state regent of Massachusetts had reported only about half of her munificence, for several

sums came in from different Massachusetts chapters. I found four more envelopes containing moneys from herself and from other chapters; I would be glad to give the correct figures, but have not the papers here. I also wish to state,—and this is a very agreeable thing—that last year, after the adjournment of this congress, the George Washington University, by consent of the chairman and the Continental Hall committee, held its commencement here in this Hall. I felt it was a peculiarly fitting thing that the George Washington University should buy property near us, (it being one of the oldest universities in the country,) in order to enlarge itself; that university for which Washington left money in his will and suggested in his last address, that university held its commencement here; after it was over, Dr. Charles Needham, the president of the university, sent to me a check for \$150, in appreciation of the courtesies extended to him and his university. I felt that was a most beautiful way of acknowledging any attention. Of course, ladies, we are not renting our Hall; you know we cannot do that, for the reasons I gave you, and we would have been very happy to welcome George Washington University without money and without price; and therefore, this was peculiarly and entirely a voluntary, spontaneous gift to our Hall. The Doctor sent it to me to be used for whatever patriotic purpose seemed best. The Continental Hall committee instructed me to deposit it for any special purpose arising; it is deposited in the Citizens National Bank, to be used for any special purpose, in connection with the Hall, or it will go into the building fund. I give you this information because I think it is a very lovely thing of Dr. Needham to do.

Mrs. BARKER, of Rhode Island. Madam President General, I have a check for \$35, as regent of the Gaspee Chapter.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Thank you, Mrs. Barker. The little Blue Memorial Book, which you kindly gave to the Continental Hall committee during the last meeting of the committee, took unto itself \$63 in about ten minutes; the ladies who inscribed their names therein gave the sum of \$63, and the same was turned in before we entered this congress; I hope more has come in.

Mrs. BARKER, of Rhode Island. I think it has now reached \$100. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP, of Massachusetts. [Applause.] Madam President General, this book is not called a memorial book, but is a roll of honor of Memorial Continental Hall contributors, and it has a communication to be extracted from it which will doubtless please you. I will read it. Six names have already been read for contributions of \$50 each, and the money passed in at the time the announcement was made on Wednesday afternoon. I have the great honor of placing upon the pages of this, our roll of honor, the name Emily Nelson-Ritchie McLean, president general, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed there by Frederica C. Twigg Getchell (Mrs. F. H.

Getchell), Pennsylvania; president Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America; member Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America; vice-regent Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Real Daughter of the Pennsylvania Daughters of 1812; state commandant of Pennsylvania Daughters of 1846; member Mary Washington Memorial Society, \$50. [Applause.] Which was handed by me to the treasurer general, Mrs. Davis.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. What is the sum total?

Mrs. LOTHROP. That makes \$350.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. We all heard this beautiful presentation speech of Mrs. Lothrop's, when she gave us this exquisite leather book, which she had brought back with her from abroad, in order that she might establish a roll of honor book for this hall. I did not know until I came up on the platform that one of my loyal friends had placed my name on the roll of honor. I wish publicly to thank Mrs. Getchell for her thoughtful generosity. The President General could have no monument she would better enjoy than a living one, during her lifetime, in this roll of honor. [Applause.] As the name of Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean is entered there, your President General would have the pleasure of entering just under it, a pledge for the same amount, the sum of \$50, for Emily Nelson Ritchie McLean, Jr., my youngest daughter, who has been here many times in this congress. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOTHROP. In the name of the Continental Hall committee, of which I am a member, I accept that, to be enrolled on page 8 of this Roll of Honor Book. I will now read from 9. The Moline Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois, by the gift, April 21, 1906, of Mrs. Charles H. Deere, vice-president general, Daughters of the American Revolution; ex-state regent for Illinois; ex-chapter regent; member of Colonial Dames of Illinois; member of Society of Colonial Governors; member of the Daughters of Founders and Patriots; member of Mary Washington Memorial Association, \$50; which has also been handed to Mrs. Davis, the treasurer general, for the Daughters of the American Revolution. [Applause.] This, Madam President General, is my speech for to-night.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It could not be a more telling one.

Mrs. OGDEN, of Philadelphia. Madam President General, I would like to make an announcement; that the name of Mrs. Mary M. Hallowell will be placed upon that roll of honor, one of our first members in this society. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is the member to whom we sent greetings last night?

Mrs. OGDEN. Yes.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Now, there are several proposed amendments to the constitution or by-laws which must under the constitution be read before the congress, not for action, but simply that they may ap-

pear before you legally, so that when the proper times comes, you will have had due notice, as required in the constitution.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Petition to amend article VI, section 1, of the constitution, so it shall read as follows:

The National Board of Management shall be composed of the active officers of the National Society and one state regent, or in her absence, one state vice-regent, from each state and territory, said state regent and state vice-regent to be elected by the delegates at the annual state conference. In states having no state conference such officers shall be elected by the delegates from each state or territory to the Continental Congress at its annual meeting. These elections shall be announced by the chairman of each delegation at the Continental Congress for its confirmation. The certificates of election shall be filed with the recording secretary general, &c. (Signed) Nellie M. Orman, regent Pueblo Chapter, chairman of the Colorado delegation; Mary J. Moore, vice-regent Denver Chapter; Susan Gale Adams, regent Centennial State Chapter; R. Jeannette Welch, Colorado Chapter, Denver, Colorado; Rachel B. Greenlee, delegate Denver Chapter." That is the only proposed amendment that has come to my hands.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General, I sent up an amendment this afternoon to the by-laws, myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think it would be well if you will send it again, Mrs. Orton.

Mrs. ORTON. I cannot; it has twelve signatures. It was given to one of the young ladies.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, you sent it to the recording secretary general. That would have been the proper channel. I thought that was what you meant.

Mrs. ORTON. No, simply sent it to the desk.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask the official reader to look.

OFFICIAL READER. I cannot find it. I do not know where the papers are. Of course, they would go through her hands, should go through her hands.

(Reading resolution.)

"WHEREAS, *There are no adequate facilities in the Hall for the information of the Daughters;*

"RESOLVED, That the house committee be requested to furnish, at the next congress, a 'Bureau of Information,' also a 'Book of Registration.'" (Signed Miss Van Keuren, regent from St. Augustine, Florida.

Mrs. BALLINGER. I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I presume that the Chair should rule that that is under the same head as the resolution offered by Mrs. Rounsaville this morning, that it is a matter on standing rules and hardly an amendment to the by-laws.

OFFICIAL READER. This is a resolution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a resolution it would have to be a standing

rule. I want to know if the mover of the resolution would like to have it in that way, as one of the standing rules, to be adopted until reversed. If she is not present, the resolution should not be considered.

Mrs. BEACH. Madam President General, Mrs. Van Keuren asked me to represent her.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Then it would be a matter of request. Of course, we could not instruct the next Continental Congress. Under that head I will put the resolution.

Mrs. WILES. Madam President General, I would like to move an amendment, unless there is some reason why it is not advisable, and that is, *that the house committee provide a check room where we could check our umbrellas and coats.*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Well, all of these things would come as recommendations for the standing rules, for the management and for the comfort of this house. Under these circumstances I will put the resolution, as requested, looking toward the comfort of the house.

The question was taken and the resolution agreed to.

Mrs. ORTON. Madam President General, I have not found my amendment, but I will read—it is an amendment to the by-laws, article XI, section 5. Amend by substituting the phrase "the first of March" whenever the phrase "the first of February" occurs. It will then read:

Each chapter shall elect a regent, secretary, registrar, treasurer, other officers, and local board of management, at that time of year that best suits its convenience; but the delegates must be elected on or before the first of March preceding the Continental Congress. A regent may be empowered by her chapter to fill any vacancy arising in her delegation from illness, or other cause, after the first of March, from alternates duly elected for that purpose on or before the first of March." (Signed) Mrs. Edward Orton, Jr., regent, Ohio; Mrs. John Miller Horton, regent, New York; Mrs. Stephen V. White, regent, New York; Mrs. Arthur M. Parker, regent, Michigan; Mrs. Albert Edward Heintselman, regent, Ohio; Mrs. Wm. H. McCartney, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Edward F. Harris, regent, Texas; Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Robert T. Reinman, regent, Pennsylvania; Mrs. John A. Bechtel, regent, Ohio; Mrs. Henry S. Brown, regent, New York; Miss Emma G. Lathrop, regent, New York; Mrs. Frances W. Roberts, Miss Ellen L. Dunn, Miss Stella F. Broadhead, Mrs. Susie P. Dudley, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is a proposed amendment that you place before us, to be acted on later.

OFFICIAL READER. This is from Nebraska (reading):

"RESOLVED, That this congress extends thanks to the commandant and officials of the Marine Corps for the delightful and soul-inspiring music rendered by the band of the United States Marine Corps, under the leadership of William H. Santelman, in honor of the Daughters of the

American Revolution." (Signed) Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Mrs. J. Elwood Orcutt, Mrs. Joel Fishue, Mrs. Edw. Rich.

Mrs. HENRY. Madam President General, I think it is meant to thank the commandant of the marine barracks.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The intention of the resolution is to thank the commandant of the marine corps and the officers connected therewith, and the band.

Seconded by Miss Forsyth.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. BRYAN, of Tennessee. *Madam President General, I would like to ask the congress to give a vote of thanks to the Berks County, Pennsylvania, Chapter,—the members of the chapter who presented these two beautiful insignia of the organization, in order that the president general might be honored the first time she presided over our National Congress.*

The motion was seconded and carried.

Mrs. KENDALL, of Maine. Madam President General, may I say that since the committee on Revolutionary relics reported, there have been several mementos and relics offered to the committee. The chairman would express her appreciation for the committee, and will be very happy to present them.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Ladies, you have heard this very agreeable and encouraging statement.

OFFICIAL READER (reading). "Madam President General, allow me to remind you that on the eighth of May, 1906, it will be one hundred years that Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution, ended this life. I suggest that some notice should be taken before the close of this session. His financial abilities should at least be recognized by your worthy organization. Most respectfully, 'Gratitude.'"

PRESIDENT GENERAL. This is to bring to our minds the great financier of the country; whether we take action or not, it is very necessary that we bear it in mind, that we may take local action.

(No action was taken.)

The Chair would be very glad to entertain a vote of thanks to our lovely and faithful pages; I know I speak for all when I say that none have been more kindly, more solicitous for the comfort of this congress. I desire personally to thank the pages who have been good enough to serve as the president's pages, and I request a vote of thanks to each of these young pages. They have served all so well.

Miss FORSYTH. *Madam President General, I move that the thanks of this congress be given to the chairman of pages and the young ladies who have served us so efficiently as pages.*

Mrs. TERRY. Is the chairman only to be included in this?

Miss FORSYTH. I will put in anything you want.

Mrs. ESTEY. *Madam President General, I move that the custom of*

presenting the pages with a Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon be observed this year.

Seconded by Mrs. Simpson.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, may the chairman of the committee on pages report before that resolution is put?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Certainly.

Mrs. PARK. Madam President General, the committee on pages has the honor of submitting the names of the following young ladies as deserving of the souvenir spoon usually awarded by the society for their services, and the committee takes pleasure also in commending the courtesy and cheerful alacrity with which the pages have served the congress.

EVELYN FELLOWS MASURY,
SARA COOLIDGE BROOKS,
ELIZABETH H. SWINBURN,
EMILY H. PARK,

Members of Committee on Pages.

Thirteen sessions. Pages:

(1) Miss Ida May Barr, 2117 California avenue, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 6 sessions.

(2) Miss Ruth W. Bowie, 2631 University Place, Washington, District of Columbia; 3 sessions.

(3) Miss Louise Reed Boyd, 1611 Eighth street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 11 sessions.

(4) Miss Edith Boylton Dill, 323 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey; 10 sessions.

(5) Miss Alice Wayward Dill, 323 Atlantic avenue, Atlantic City, New Jersey; 10 sessions.

(6) Miss Mildred C. Foster, 506 Prince street, Alexandria, Virginia; 9 sessions.

(7) Miss Sidney A. Duffie, 804 I street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 10 sessions.

(8) Miss Nina G. Bronnell, 1735 De Sales street, Washington, District of Columbia; every session.

(9) Miss H. B. Fitz Gerald, 3515 11th street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 2 sessions.

(10) Miss Clara N. R. Stewart, 1017 P street, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 10 sessions.

(11) Miss Emily Elizabeth Nagle, 1716 North Twenty-fourth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 13 sessions.

(12) Miss Lottie Perrine, 2 West Sixteenth street, New York city, New York; 13 sessions.

(13) Miss Mary C. Moncure, Fredericksburg, Virginia; 11 sessions.

(14) Miss Ellen Maclay, 5417 Eighth street, Brightwood Park, District of Columbia; 6 sessions.

(15) Miss Kathleen C. Sadtler, 26 East Huntingdon avenue, Baltimore, Maryland; 7 sessions.

(16) Miss Eba C. Wilds, Smyrna, Delaware; 10 sessions.

(17) Miss Harriet Mahon, 101 East avenue, Brighton, New Jersey; 8 sessions.

(18) Miss Pickett Hettn, 1409 Massachusetts avenue, N. W., Washington, District of Columbia; 3 sessions.

(19) Miss Sarah Hall, "The Westminster," Seventeenth and Q streets, Washington, District of Columbia; 6 sessions.

(20) Miss Rachel A. Owen, Reading, Pennsylvania; 6 sessions.

(21) Miss Grace Baird, Wilmington, Delaware; 8 sessions.

(22) Miss Lucy Rust, Alexandria, Virginia; 4 sessions.

(23) Miss Helen M. Duffield, 3932 Brown street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; 7 sessions.

(24) Miss Betz, Frostburg, Maryland; 9 sessions.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the report of the committee on pages. Action on the report is in order before you pass these other resolutions.

Mrs. BROWN. *Madam President General, I move the adoption of the recommendations and report as offered by the chairman on pages.*

Seconded by Miss Temple.

The motion was carried.

OFFICIAL READER. There is a resolution offered by Mrs. Estey, seconded by Mrs. Simpson, that the custom of presenting the pages with a Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon be observed this year.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. All in favor of presenting the spoons to the pages will please say "aye," and those opposed, "no." The motion was carried.

Is Mrs. Heustis in the house? If so, I will be glad to send an escort to bring you to our platform. You gave us such infinite pleasure and so many patriotic thrills of pleasure the first night of our congress, (in your singing of the "Star Spangled Banner") that it is a peculiarly delightful coincidence we should hear your voice just before we close this congress. [Applause.] I would ask my page to go to Mrs. Heustis and escort her to the platform.

Mrs. KINNEY. *Madam President General, while waiting for Mrs. Heustis, will you kindly instruct your committee in regard to the money in the box. Shall we open the box in some room and count the money and report?*

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I certainly think that would be well, and that it be done before we adjourn.

Mrs. KINNEY. Would you turn this money over to the treasurer general or send it directly by draft to Mrs. Swift?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I think, as chairman of the committee, I would

ask you to do that. It was collected as a special fund and I would be very grateful if you will do that.

MISS LATHROP. Madam President General, I would like to ask if we have a suitable Bible for the lecture?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. One was presented, a very handsome one. Dr. Hale read from his own Bible the other morning, as it had more associations for him, and, in a way, for the whole country.

MISS LATHROP. It was my wish to present one.

MISS FORSYTH. *Madam President General, as to my motion, I move that the thanks of this congress be given the committee, pages and the young ladies who have served so efficiently as pages.*

The motion was carried.

Mrs. PARK. The chairman would like to amend that to the "Committee on Pages."

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will ask that that change be made by unanimous consent. I hear no objection and it will be made to include the chairman and members of the committee.

Mrs. HENRY. *Madam President General, I would like to move that the Fifteenth Continental Congress appropriate the sum of \$5 each to the police officers, Patrick Creaghe and J. J. McCarthy, who have been here and served us day and night.*

This motion was seconded by Mrs. Estey.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It seems meagre compensation for the service.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. MUSSEY. Madam President General, may I ask when the meeting is of the hall committee?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The chairman will issue the notices and have them sent, when the meeting is called. It has not been called.

Mrs. WILES, of Illinois. Madam President General, I wish to ask a question. I understand that an amendment to the constitution would not be sent out for another year. Is that correct? They are presented on the odd calendar years; so I suppose it would not be sent out until after the next congress, an amendment to the constitution.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. They can be sent or presented at any time, but they cannot be acted on until 1908.

Mrs. WILES. They can be presented next year and printed and sent out?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is correct, Mrs. Wiles.

Miss MECUM. Madam President General, several of our vice-president generals elect are on the floor to-night. May they be presented to the house?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It will be a pleasure for the president general, and she will ask Miss Mecum and Mrs. Chamberlain to serve as an escort to bring to the platform any one of the vice-presidents general now in the house. Mrs. Chamberlain will you join Miss Mecum, of New Jersey; and will any of those vice-presidents general rise?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The president general is so anxious to welcome these vice-presidents general that we will not wait for the escorting committee [Laughter and applause.] I present to you our newly elected vice-president general from Rhode Island, Mrs. Richard J. Barker. [Applause.] I congratulate this house on such an officer [Great applause.]

Mrs. Barker, of Rhode Island, came to the platform.

Mrs. BARKER. Madam President General and members of the Fifteenth Continental Congress, I assure you that in the name of Rhode Island I thank you for the great honor you have given us in allowing us to have a representative upon the National Board. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I next have the pleasure of presenting to you your newly elected vice-president general from New Jersey, Mrs. Kearfott. [Applause.] She requests me not to ask her to say anything; but we will say how warmly we welcome her. Have we any other vice-presidents general with us? We have one, while not newly elected, she is reelected; she served two years so well that we desired to have her services again. Miss Bowman, of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Miss BOWMAN. Madam President General, it gives me the greatest pleasure to tender my allegiance to the congress and to do everything in my power to uphold its rulings. [Applause.]

Miss MECUM, of New Jersey. *Madam President General, I would like to move a vote of thanks to Miss Richards for her very great patience and most efficient services rendered to this congress.*

Miss MILLER. I second that motion.

The question was taken and the motion agreed to.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE. I move that we have a rising vote. [Great applause.]

A rising vote was thereupon taken.

Miss RICHARDS. Ladies, I really am very much gratified at this, though it was not necessary for you to thank me, because it has given me much pleasure to serve you in this congress. [Applause.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair desires to state what an efficient reader Miss Richards is, and what great help she has been to the Chair during the congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. *Madam President General, in accordance with the usage of former congresses, I move that a committee be named by the president general to compare the stenographer's report with the daily reports that have been accepted by this congress and confirmed by the National Board at its meeting Monday, April 23d, and prepare the same for publication.*

Seconded by Miss Miller and Mrs. Walker.

The question was taken and the motion agreed to.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair will appoint a committee.

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, I would like to offer a resolution:

That the congressional minutes of to-day be referred to the National Board for confirmation at its meeting on Monday, April 23d.

Seconded by Miss Bowman.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair must state that no minutes can be acted on by a different body than the body which has taken the action referred to in the minutes; of course, we are all members of the National Board, and if this congress desires that its minutes be presented and read before the National Board it could so order, but the Chair would feel that the Board could not act upon these minutes, because it is a different body. That is a very fine parliamentary point.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. My reason for it is because it is following precedents. We have done it for a great many years. You see the minutes of to-day are never confirmed unless it is done by the Board; and when we first began, we had a meeting on Monday following,—this was formed, in the first place, years ago, when we met in the little church up there that you heard of last night—for the purpose of confirming the minutes of the last day, and whatever little facts might have been left over, of your work, that was not quite complete.

Mrs. ORTON, of Ohio. Madam President General, if we refer these minutes to the Board, does that give them power to alter, correct or expunge anything?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Of course, if you refer them for action, it does.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. I would state that the Board you have just elected and officers you have just elected, I think, would not do anything that was really out of order.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I had hoped that we might have the minutes ready of to-day's proceedings to present this evening for confirmation, and not being able to have them, it would be agreeable, doubtless, to refer them to the Board. We are in a dual position; I am president and am also chairman of the board; we would be very glad to consider these minutes if you refer them to us; and perhaps we may make such an arrangement that this congress' minutes may be acted upon in a committee. I shall put the resolution; it has been seconded.

Mrs. ESTEY. Madam President General, have you not just had a motion to appoint a committee? Now, is this a second committee? Isn't this a reflection on the committee that the president general is to appoint?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As I understood the purport of that, that committee was a clerical committee.

Miss MILLER. This is entirely different, a separate motion; it is my motion; not Mrs. Lockwood's.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Pardon me, Mrs. Lockwood spoke to it.

Miss BENNING, of Georgia. Madam President General, will you be kind enough to have Mrs. Lockwood's resolution read again?

OFFICIAL READER. *In accordance with the usage of former congresses, I move that a committee be named by the president general to compare the stenographer's reports with the daily reports that have been accepted by this congress, and confirmed by the national board at its meeting Monday, April 23d, and prepare the same for publication.*

Miss MILLER's resolution was read as follows:

OFFICIAL READER. *Resolved, that the congressional minutes of to-day be referred to the National Board of Management for confirmation at its meeting on Monday, April 23d.*

Miss MILLER. Madam President General, my reason for that suggestion is that I do not see how we can keep any record of what we have done unless we do have them acted upon; unless they are corrected or approved, they certainly cannot go upon record.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard the motion.

Dr. McGEE. Madam President General, I have served on the National Board five times, been on the committee to prepare the reports of the congress two or three times, and I do not remember any confirmation of the minutes of the last day, and I do not think the minutes are printed as such. It is the proceedings taken down by the official stenographer which are complete and which are published, and I see no importance in having the minutes approved, because the minutes read to us every day is to tell us what was done the day before; but it is the report which is taken down by the official stenographer which is published in the magazine. Am I correct, Madam President General?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. That is correct. All of the stenographer's report is published in the magazine.

Dr. McGEE. Then I see no object in referring the minutes of to-day to another body when it is the official report of the stenographer which is the matter which is published. [Applause.]

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Why are our minutes confirmed?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I will allow you to be the wisdom in answering that question, Mrs. Lockwood.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Because the law requires it.

Mrs. HASKELL, of Montana. Madam President General, I am at a loss to understand how the National Board can confirm the minutes of this congress. [Applause.] It seems to me that there is no power vested by the constitution in the National Board to confirm the minutes of the congress, if I rightly understood the resolution. Therefore, I should be against the motion for that reason. I do not see how they can confirm the minutes of this body. Of course, as Dr. McGee has said, the report of the stenographer will probably be a correct report; but I cannot see how one body can act upon the minutes of another body.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. May I answer that? It is because your consti-

tution says that the Board is formed to do the work of the congress when you are not here.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Not of the congress.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD. Whatever congress asks them to do—directs them to do. It does not make any particular difference to me; but it did seem to me that there were some important things done to-day and you had better have it fixed so they would stand.

Mrs. THOMPSON, of Minnesota. Madam President General, I move that this resolution be laid on the table.

This motion was duly seconded.

The motion was carried.

Mrs. DRAPER. Madam President General, would it be possible to have the minutes of a part of these proceedings. Would it be possible?

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair understands it would not be possible. I am sorry.

Miss Miller, I think, has an announcement to make to us, which I would ask her to make at the present moment.

Miss MILLER. Our President General asked me, about a week ago, to make arrangements for a service for this congress to be held in Old St. John's Church. You know just after Easter all of our clergy are taking a rest and it has been rather difficult to get any one to act, any one to take the service; but I have arranged, (and Rev. Mr. Dunlap, has agreed to the arrangements,) for a service in St. John's Church for the Daughters to-morrow afternoon, at quarter past four. One hundred seats will be reserved in the church for the Daughters, and all who are going are requested to wear badges.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. You have heard this statement. Old St. John's is an old historic church of Washington, and it seems, as we are here in the octave of Easter and in this time of the year when, perhaps, our thoughts should turn that way, and that so many of us will remain in town over Sunday, it would be a very beautiful thing to attend a church service in an old church of Washington, a historic church. I asked Miss Miller to be kind enough to see if she could make such an arrangement and she has done so. At Old St. John's to-morrow afternoon at quarter past four o'clock there will be a service especially for the Daughters of the American Revolution and one hundred seats will be reserved for those who care to attend, and you will please wear your badges.

Mrs. WHITNEY, of Michigan. I should like to offer a resolution, if I may, regarding the appreciation of the members, with just two or three remarks to lead up to it. Madam President General, and ladies of the congress, I think there has been no session of the congress that we have all enjoyed more than the meeting last evening to our charter members, and nothing more pleasant than the informal talks and reminiscences that they gave us. It made us feel that there is a sisterhood amongst us that cannot be overlooked, that we do not overlook,

and want to possess in every way we can. And yet, in this congress, there are some of us who are not charter members. Perhaps, twenty-five years from now our daughters will stand where we are standing and say, "Yes, they were present; our mothers were present at that memorable meeting, when the charter members told the stories about the early organization." But we want to say just a little something, we who are not charter members. To-night I think I am voicing the sentiment of every Daughter in this building and those who have gone their way to their homes, when I say that some of us have only been at one congress; some of us have been at more,—four, five, six, seven, eight, or even ten—and yet we are not charter members; but we want to have to go on record our sentiments about this congress; and now, Madam President General, in offering this resolution, I am going to ask every Daughter who is in sympathy with it, with the permission of our president general, at the conclusion, to rise and second it,—that this has been, without exception, one of the most enjoyable congresses we have ever attended, owing to the unfailing courtesy and justice of our president general. [Long and continued applause.] I am not half through yet. I am going to repeat, that the unfailing justice and courtesy of our president general has helped every one of us to be better Daughters and better regents and better women, and I, for my part, and on behalf of every Daughter here, wish to thank her from the bottom of my heart. [Great applause.]

(Every member rose as a second.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Your president general is too deeply touched to make any fitting response, to one of the most eloquent of our Daughters, and one whom your president general will ever most tenderly remember for paying this tribute to her, and for bringing about the possibility of this house so doing. I thank you all. [Applause.]

Miss Richards has on her mind a heavy burden and it has been there for over a year, and I have been reminded about it every session of this congress. If you can relieve her mind of that burden, it will really be a great thing for her future.

MISS RICHARDS. Ladies, at the last congress this little purse was brought up to me as a lost article. It contained \$3.18. At every session of the congress I announced it and held it up and begged somebody to claim it. Nobody could be so persuaded. At the close of the session I asked permission of the house to contribute that \$3.18 to Continental Hall. It was suggested that I keep the purse a little longer. A year passed, and it has not been claimed. I now ask permission of this house to contribute the contents of this purse to the San Francisco calamity fund. [Applause.] Is there any objection? Will the chair please put that? [Laughter.] I preside sometimes myself.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. It is a great comfort to be associated with an officer who knows what it means to preside. If the Chair hears no ob-

jection,—if no one here claims the \$3.18, in which event they will come forward—we will see it deposited in the manner requested; that Miss Richards be permitted, by unanimous consent of the house, and with no future protests from the owner, [laughter] to give this to our charitable fund for California.

Seconded by Mrs. Hardy.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I hear no objection and it is so ordered.

Mrs. CHITTENDEN. I move that Miss Richards retain the purse. [Laughter.]

PRESIDENT GENERAL. As a souvenir.

Miss RICHARDS. I thank you.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. Mrs. Lothrop has appeared once more with this purse of Fortunatus.

Mrs. LOTHROP. I wish to announce two more contributions of \$50, which I wish to read. Mrs. Sarah Morris Ogden's contribution, which she has just entered, by my request on page 10. I would like to read it.

Mary Morris Hallowell, one of the early charter members, of Paris, France, by the gift, April 21, 1906, by Sarah Morris Ogden, regent of Philadelphia Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; member Board of Colonial Dames, of Pennsylvania; vice-president of Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America in Pennsylvania. [Applause.]

No. 11, Sarah J. Haines, one of the early members of the Brookville Chapter, by the gift, April 21, 1906, of Lora Haines Cook, regent of Brookville Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; member of Society of Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania; member of Society of Colonial Governors; member of Mary Washington Memorial Association, \$50. [Applause.]

All of this money has been handed to the treasurer general, and I would like it distinctly understood that no checks or money be sent to me, but all to go direct to the treasurer general, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, who will credit them to the Roll of Honor Memorial Continental Hall Contributors. All data to be enrolled in the book to be sent to Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Massachusetts.

Miss FORSYTH, of New York. Madam President General, I just want to tell you a little story that belongs among the archives of those early days. We heard last night that Mrs. Hallowell was one of those who, at the time of the first congress and the first two or three congresses, was living here in Washington and her home was one of those that was open to us for those charming receptions which were then given in a number of Washington homes. Years passed on and Mrs. Hallowell joined her daughter, I believe, and went to live in Paris. I had the honor to be one of the vice-presidents general when we received from Paris the resignation of this lady from the order, and fortunately I was one of the two, I think, who were present and re-

membered the times when she had thrown open her home to us and we asked of her to refrain from withdrawing from our membership, in consideration of the remembrance we had of the courtesy and hospitality which had been shown us in former days. I had the honor to offer that resolution, if I remember right, to that effect. And it is a great pleasure to-night for me to remember that we have those old friends and comrades, and charter members who are now living in Paris, and to know that their hearts beat with ours. I thank you, Madam President General.

Mrs. OGDEN. Madam President General, I merely want to say that Mrs. Hollowell is now in her eighty-sixth year and she feels that the Daughters of the American Revolution are as near to her heart as ever. When she writes to me, every few days or weeks, she always mentions this society. [Applause.]

Miss TEMPLE, of Tennessee. Madam President General, I want to bear testimony to Mrs. Hollowell. I had the pleasure, during the Paris Exposition, of being one of the guests of the Daughters and taking part in the ceremonies on the Fourth of July in dedicating our monument there, and also of being a guest at her home and a more delightful day I never enjoyed. Her daughter entertained us in a delightful manner and took us to various places of interests, and in every way made it a most delightful day.

Mrs. KEIM. I desire, as one of the charter members, to add my loving remembrance of Mrs. Hollowell. Her courtesy and hospitality in those early days were very dear to us.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. The Chair would state that she thinks these words are very pleasant words from Mrs. Ogden and for Mrs. Hollowell, for they will be conveyed to her. Not long ago Mrs. Ogden informed the Chair that Mrs. Hollowell wondered if she were entirely forgotten by this society. She will no longer have that pang of wonder.

Mrs. KINNEY. Madam President General, I have the honor and great satisfaction to report a total of \$273.25 in cash and checks contributed for the California sufferers.

Mrs. HORTON. I will add \$50.

Mrs. KINNEY. Mrs. John Horton Miller gives \$50.

Mrs. HORTON. Mrs. John Miller Horton.

Mrs. KINNEY. I will change the name again, Mrs. Horton, if that will bring \$50 more. [Laughter.]

Mrs. MCCARTNEY. I would like to pledge \$25 for my own Wyoming Valley Chapter. [Applause.]

Mrs. PATTON. I would like to pledge \$25. [Applause.]

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BALLOT BOX CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF SAN FRANCISCO DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

Flower Fund from Connecticut delegation,	\$26 00
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter (Connecticut),	25 00

Wadsworth Chapter (Connecticut),	10 00
Mary Silliman Chapter (Connecticut),	25 00
Orford Parish Chapter (Connecticut),	25 00
Lucretia Shaw Chapter (Connecticut),	29 00
Dolly Madison Chapter (District of Columbia),	10 00
Continental Chapter (District of Columbia),	20 00
Maria Jefferson Chapter (Florida),	10 00
Hannah Winthrop Chapter (Massachusetts),	5 00
Cresap Chapter (Maryland),	5 00
Jamestown Chapter (New York)	5 00
Wyoming Chapter (Pennsylvania),	25 00
Tidioute Chapter (Pennsylvania),	33 00
Mrs. John Miller Horton (Buffalo),	50 00
Miss Eliza S. Ward (Washington, D. C.),	10 00
Miss Huey (Philadelphia),	5 00
Mrs. Mary I. Gozzaldi (Massachusetts),	5 00
Mrs. Edwin B. Landers (Addison, N. Y.),	1 00
Mrs. James I. Scollard (Clinton, N. Y.),	5 00
Through Miss Janet Richards (Washington, D. C.),	3 25
Miss Edith A. Marshall (Washington, D. C.),	1 00
Miss Minnie Marshall (Washington, D. C.),	25
Miss Lucy T. Poole (Washington, D. C.),	25
Mrs. Wm. Butterworth (Moline, Ill.),	10 00
Mrs. H. B. Joy (Detroit, Mich.),	24 00
Mrs. Mary N. Putnam (Elizabeth, N. J.),	25 00
Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen (Pelham Manor, N. Y.),	12 50
Mrs. Alexander E. Patton (Curwensville, Pa.),	25 00
Mrs. Baldwin D. Spilman (West Virginia),	25 00
Mrs. Preston L. Terry (Roanoke, Va.),	5 00
Mrs. Oliver C. Dorney (Allentown, Pa.),	5 00
Mrs. Edward H. Ogden (Philadelphia),	20 00
Mrs. Seth Caldwell ("Widow of a 'Forty-Niner'"), Buffalo, N. Y.,	5 00
Mrs. Eleanor C. Conover (Conn.),	5 00
S. T. K. (Conn.),	10 00

 \$605 25

Unidentified (ballot box) cash,	73 50
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Total amount placed in the hands of Mrs. Mary Wood Swift for distribution among San Francisco D. A. R., who were victims of the great disaster by earthquake and fire,	\$578 75
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In addition to its contribution of \$29 for San Francisco, the
Lucretia Shaw Chapter of Conn., gave \$25 toward the relief
of a special case of destitution in San Jose, a total of

\$54 from the chapter, and increasing the amount passing
through the hands of the committee to \$603 75

Submitted by

SARA THOMSON KINNEY,
EMILY HALL HAZEN,
EMILY HARRIS BELL,
ELIZABETH BARNEY BUEL,
MARY HAWLEY WILLIS,

Committee.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. If there is no other business, I wish to say that while we deeply regret the enforced absence, because of illness, of our chaplain general, we are very grateful to the Rev. Dr. Smith, who was good enough to come here to-night in order that we might not adjourn without a benediction. The Chair feels that as the congress opens with prayer, we should not separate and go to all parts of this country without a benediction upon us as we go out into our work. I mention this now because when we rise to hear sung the "Star Spangled Banner" I would ask the house to stay upon its feet in order that the Rev. Dr. Smith may pronounce the benediction. We are very fortunate in having Mrs. Heustis with us to sing, in her inspiring manner, our national anthem. We will proceed to sing the national anthem, and have pronounced the benediction unless there is further business to detain us. If not, I would entertain a motion to adjourn.

REV. DR. SMITH. And now our Heavenly Father, we do thank Thee for the privilege of having engaged in all this blessed and this patriotic work. We ask Thy blessing upon the leaders of the congress, Thy blessing upon the officers and the members, and as they go down to their several chapters and to their usual vocations in life, may this patriotic spirit and these noble ideals so show themselves in their grace, in their manner, in their words, in their looks, so that men and women of the home and the friendship circle who come in contact with any one of these Daughters shall be better men and women and children and shall look up to them for the example of that nobility and grace and gentleness of womanhood so beautifully represented in every member of this congress. Go with them, bless them in mind and spirit, and prosper this congress with Thy smile and Thine approval to greater, greater, and greater things. And now, may the grace of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, the love of God and comfort of the Holy Spirit be with you and with all whom you love, henceforth and forever, Amen.

(The congress began to disperse.)

PRESIDENT GENERAL. My mind, under the prayer and blessing of the pastor with us to-night had risen, (and I strove to have it rise,) so out of the ordinary daily procedure, that I forgot that I had not put a motion to adjourn after the benediction. I will now entertain a mo-

tion to adjourn this Fifteenth Continental Congress. However, I assure you that no one could regret its adjournment as much as its president general.

MISS BRAZIER. *I move we adjourn.*

The motion was numerous seconded, and carried.

PRESIDENT GENERAL. I hereby declare the Fifteenth Continental Congress adjourned.

(Adjournment taken at 10.45 o'clock p. m.)

D. A. R. Recognition Pin

the official informal emblem, is sterling silver, the insignia in blue and gold resting on a field of white enamel.

Send name of member for whom intended with one dollar to **MRS. ELLENORE DUTCHER KEY, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.** and pin will be forwarded postage prepaid. National Number engraved free.

D. A. R. RITUAL

By

Mrs. Emma Walt Avery

Ex-Regent Bellevue Chapter St. Albans Vt.

This Ritual has now been in use nearly two years by the D. A. R. Chapters over the U. S. in the usual chapter meetings, as a part of the regular programme; at various public meetings such as Memorial Occasions, Flag Day, Annual D. A. R. Sermon and at many of the recent State Conferences.

From all directions as evinced by repeated orders from chapters using the Ritual and from many of the leading women of Nat. D. A. R. come strong testimonials commending it as supplying a long felt want for something to invest our meetings with more character and dignity in expressing to ourselves and the world the lofty designs of our organization. Already it is in use in many chapters in more than 30 States and Honolulu and City of Mexico.

The Ritual also supplies our chapters with a complete D. A. R. Song Book with piano accompaniments for parlor meetings.

At the urgent suggestion of several large chapters the songs of the D. A. R. Ritual are now published separately for public occasions, so we have

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Princess,25	Leatherette,50
Cloth,40	Real Leather,75
"Songs from the D. A. R. Ritual,"10

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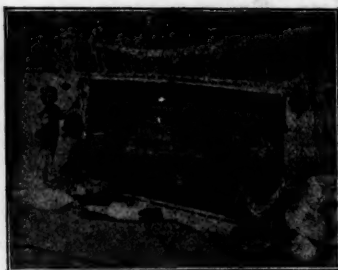
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